The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Demands of the English and French Admirals upon the Governor of Vera Cruz.

Unwarranted Intervention in the Affairs of Mexico.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Pacific Railroad in the House—The Tariff Question—Petition for the Removal of Secretary Cobb—The "Toodles" Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Señor Mata, the Representative here of the Juarez Government, in Mexico, has dispatches to-day, from Vera Cruz, giving a full explanation of recent events there. By these it appears that the British and French Admirals united in demanding of the Governor of Vera Cruz:

First—Payment of the interest due to British and French creditors.

Second—Full monthly statements of the revenues collected from imports.

Third—Damages for what the English and French subjects have suffered from the existing revolution.

Fourth—The restoration of the old import tariff, as it stood prior to the modifications made a year ago, by which great facilities were afforded to commerce, and the import duties were reduced 30 per cent.

The old Tariff provided also for credits of forty and eighty days for import duties. The new exacts cash payments.

In all these details, the Admirals exact a return to the former system, denying the right of Mexico to change the Tariff after pledging a certain per centage of the import duties for the payment of interest to foreign creditors, notwithstanding the treaty under which the pledge aforesaid was given contains no stipulation against a change of the Tariff policy.

The French Admiral, Penaud, further insists that the payment to the French creditors now demanded shall be, not the percentage heretofore agreed to upon the receipts from imports actually collected under the modified tariff, but an amount equal to what they were last year.

The French creditors who are in Mexico have not demanded, but are opposed to, this interference, and the course of the Admiral is prompted by the French Minister, who is unpopular with the creditors themselves. It is claimed that the British and French Admirals are both acting under the orders of their Ministers and not of their Governments. Penaud further demands the removal of Governor Garcia, of Tamaulipas.

Governor Zamora, of Vera Cruz, writes that he will yield what is right, and deny what is wrong. The first two items of the demand are not objected to, but the others seem clearly wrong, and involve direct European intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico, such as the nominal policy of the United States cannot tolerate without effective remonstrance.

The House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day agreed to report a bill for the construction of a road by the northern route. The Committee are not united in favor of any route, but report this in order to get the subject before the House, where it will sleep.

Mr. Haskin to-day came within two votes of getting the two-thirds of the House, necessary for the suspension of the rules, to make the report on the Willett's Point investigation the special order, so as to secure its consideration. Millson and Jenkins, both Democrats from Secretary Floyd's own State, and Phelps, the Administration leader in the House, voted in the negative. Hall, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the Investigating Committee, was conveniently absent.

It is a significant fact that Senator Houston's proposition to suspend the rules for the introduction of a loan bill failed to get near half the House. There is a slim prospect for a loan without a modification of the Tariff.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania delegation are preparing a formal remonstrance for presentation to the President, urging the importance of the removal of Cobb from the Treasury Department.

The story of a caucus at Douglas', at which a split occurred among the Douglas Democrats of Congress and Forney, relative to the policy to be pursued by that faction of the Democracy, is utterly unfounded. Some of the individuals reported there were not in the city when the caucus was supposed to be held.

Those Democrats who oppose the thirty million "Toodles" bill were much gratified to-day by the special pains taken by Slidell to relieve the President of all responsibility or credit for that measure, by declaring that he had not consulted him on the subject. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

McCormick's patent for improvement in reaping machine expired to-day and the invention therefore becomes public property. The Commissioner of Patents overruled the application for extension on the ground that it is clear the invention was new and patentable, when patented, and that it possessed a motive of utility, but he is well satisfied from the exhibits and testimony in the case that the patentee has received not only a reasonable, but most liberal compensation for the time, ingenuity and expense bestowed on the invention and upon its introduction.

A Board of Inquiry, consisting of Captains Montgomery and Rudd and Commander Tilton, convened this morning to examine into the case of John Madigan, a master in the Navy who was dropped by the Retiring Board. He claims the benefit of that section of the act providing for Naval Courts of Inquiry in the cases of those who were absent from the country for six months or more after that act was passed.

Captain M. D. L. Simpson has been ordered by the War Department to the charge of the Commissary Department of the Pacific.

The House Special Committee this morning, by a vote of 7 against 5, authorized Mr. Curtis to report his bill for a Central Pacific Railroad, with one branch to the frontier of Iowa and another to the frontier of Missouri. The bill was modified at the instance of Mr. Corning by increasing the amount of land and money so as to make the measure practical.

It appears from an official statement, that the number of vessels engaged in trade with Africa during the last fiscal year, was thirty-one. The total amount of imports paying duty, was $1,420,000, and free of duty, $972,000, while the duties paid were nearly $82,000.

The President sent to the Senate to-day an addition to the former statement showing the condition of our claims against foreign governments, a statement of our many settled and unsettled accounts with the late Republic of Colombia, from which it appears that but little progress has been made in the way of the liquidation of the latter.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the probability of Judge Black's appointment to the Pennsylvania Judgeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Irwin. Hence all the speculations as to Cabinet changes are baseless.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CONTEST ON THE TARIFF QUESTION—MAIL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, [illegible] 28, 1859.

The contest between the President and Mr. Cobb—his Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department—as to which of them shall be permitted to sway the action of Congress upon the Tariff question, still continues, and results in a sort of triangular struggle between the Executive, the Secretary, and Mr. Phelps, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Phelps, though a free-trader, agrees with the President that there is indispensable necessity for a modification of the Tariff, with a view to increased revenue; and is honestly disposed to promote such modification, provided the Executive, whose duty it is to advise Congress in such a case as the present, takes the responsibility of recommending it. Mr. Cobb, meantime, is constantly busy in assuring everybody that he don't want any change in the Tariff—that the present and prospective increase of Customs revenue by the revival of importation is sure to afford all the funds needed by the Treasury, and that it will be an error of partisan policy to confess the failure of the Tariff of 1857 by now amending it.

It is not surprising if Mr. Phelps deems this conduct unfair and unjust towards himself. Mr. Buchanan may be content to submit to this constant snubbing by his Secretary, both in public and private, looking upon it as a lesser evil to endure the insult than to assume the duty of rebuking it, *à la* General Jackson. The latter course would be a demonstration of vigor and boldness, such as the present Executive couldn't think of improvising; and perhaps it ought not to be expected from one whose whole Presidential career thus far provokes the fear that he has survived the years in which man unites the experience of a long life with the judgment of a still vigorous and unclouded intellect. Not so with Mr. Phelps. There is no reason why he should consent to be snubbed by the Secretary, and insist upon forcing money into the Treasury when the Secretary persists that he has no use for it. In essaying to secure a modification of the Tariff, in opposition to the views and wishes of two-thirds, at least, of the Democratic Party in Congress, the financial leader of the House assumes a grave responsibility at the best, and it is asking a little too much of him to consent to let the Executive dodge all participation in it.

Mr. Buchanan owes it to himself, and to those whose aid he expects in the development of his financial policy, to put an end to this unseemly division in his Cabinet household. But there is no probability of his acting thus firmly or wisely. He will content himself, like the ill-bred child, with giving "the last word," in the shape of a Special Message showing that there will be a deficit in the Treasury of twenty millions at the close of the current fiscal year. Let me qualify this prediction, however, and say that this is what the President *proposes* to do; but as such a manifesto in the face of Mr. Cobb's published report, would involve the declaration that the Secretary, in the opinion of his nominal chief, is utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of his position, it is by no means certain that Mr. Cobb will permit Mr. Buchanan to send the document in. He knows the man he has to deal with, and a threat of resignation, judging by the past, would consign the contemplated message to the flames. Did the Chief Magistrate of a great nation ever before stand in such humiliating relations with a subordinate having no legal or constitutional standing, and no power save that with which a resolute, determined will enchains a timid, vacillating, and therefore inferior intellect?

If the Administration was united upon the policy of modifying the Tariff,—or even if the Secretary of the Treasury was not tolerated in his open, active hostility to the President's recommendations, there would be little difficulty in securing needed legislation to provide an increase of the revenue. But the position of the Secretary gives those Democrats who are individually opposed to Tariff modification, good basis for active opposition: while on the other hand, the failure of the President in the present case, to rigorously enforce party discipline, as he did not hesitate to do in behalf of the Lecompton iniquity, disheartens and discourages others who would like to follow the President's recommendations, but fear that their party consistency may be attacked if they turn in the least from the free trade dogma. Still again, the members of the Opposition see no reason why *they* should interfere to decide this snug family quarrel between the President and his Secretary. They prefer that the party which has every branch of the Government in its own hands should take the responsibility of its own policy, and not be permitted to say that the policy adopted was forced upon them by the Opposition. This is sound party doctrine, certainly, and is likely to be adhered to; and if the Tariff revision fails, and the President is then compelled to call an extra session of Congress to provide means of saving the country from bankruptcy, it will be his own fault. The probabilities are that these causes *will* eventuate in an extra session. Such is the opinion of the shrewdest judges in both the great political parties in Congress.

There seems to be little use in writing from Washington on Saturday, as the present mail arrangements between here and New-York are such as seldom to give you a Saturday's letter in time for convenient publication on the following Monday. I understand that an effort is now making to remedy this difficulty, and provide that the mail which leaves here on Saturday afternoon shall go through to New-York at once, arriving there at 3 o'clock the next morning. At present it lays over at Philadelphia from Saturday night until Sunday night. The fault is with the Camden and Amboy monopoly, who refuse to run a late Saturday night train out of Philadelphia. If they persist in withholding so small a concession to the public, Mr. Hale's proposition to authorize the establishment of a new post route by railroad between New-York and Washington will be highly popular, and may readily be enacted into law. A new route would not be difficult of securement under such circumstances.

An effort is also making to obtain an improvement of the day-time mail service between here and New-York, so that the mail leaving here in the morning may reach your City at 4 or 4½ P. M., instead of 7½. By such an arrangement mails and passengers for Albany, and the entire Eastern States could proceed without delay, instead of lying over in New-York from twelve to twenty hours. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company are willing and anxious to arrange their schedules so as to give the public and the Press this highly-important facility; but the Camden and Amboy Company have thus far failed to agree thereto. It is to be hoped they will see the propriety of yielding their opposition to so very reasonable and just a demand.

It is not yet known what is the new Pacific Railroad plan which Senator Gwin designs submitting to the Senate; but certain it is that he will never yield the struggle while there is a single ray of hope. The Senator certainly deserves much praise for the great energy, industry and tact with which he has engineered a measure of more importance to his constituency and the country at large than any other which is likely to command the attention of Congress. Though he has not achieved success, no one will dispute the fact that he *deserved* it. S.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SINCLAIR, OF UTAH—THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY—NO MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1859.

Judge Sinclair, of Utah, seems likely to be sacrificed for his faithfulness to the obligations of his oath to support the Constitution and the laws. The facts of the case are simple, and should be carefully treasured up in the memory of every man who condemns Executive tyranny and usurpation. It will be remembered that, last Summer, just when the army of Utah was about to enter the valley of Salt Lake in easy triumph, and thus vindicate the power of the Government to suppress Mormon rebellion, President Buchanan sent out a volunteered pardon to the traitors, offering it to them as a condition of their return to loyalty and the obligations of good citizens.

The impolicy of this measure has already and frequently been made apparent. Instead of humbling the Mormon leaders and making them submissive to the law, it has served only to increase their power over their deluded followers, and embolden them to rivet still closer the chains of fanaticism in which they hold the "Saints." As a natural result, we have a standing army of several thousand men camped in the Rocky Mountains to maintain civil authority over, and keep in subjection, the "American citizens" in that isolated region. The pardon failed to disarm the rebellion. Its fires burn fiercely as ever, and are only smothered for awhile by the presence of a large military force. This condition of affairs is acknowledged by the President in the fact that he continues to keep his army there,—for if the Mormons are loyal, there is no need of three or four thousand troops near Salt Lake, under the command of a Brigadier-General, and maintained at a cost equal to that of four times their number in any other part of the country.

With this state of facts existing, the United States Court met, Judge Sinclair presiding. The Judge charged the Grand Jury that they might find indictments regardless of the President's pardon-proclamation, and that then if an accused party could show that his crime was covered by the pardon, he must plead it in bar of punishment, and by this act of acceptance avail himself of its benefits. It would seem that nothing could be more reasonable than this. How else could it be known that a man did accept the pardon and agree to its conditions?—and how, except by judicial investigation, could it be ascertained whether the offence complained of in any case was or was not an offence covered by said proclamation? There could be no other means of ascertaining this vital fact, unless it is assumed that all a man who had stolen a horse, or committed a murder, or perpetrated any other felony, had to do in order to be secure from the consequences of his crime, was to *assert* that his crime *was*, in his opinion, "sedition" or "treason."

Mr. Buchanan seems to hold the latter opinion; and, as Judge Sinclair had the audacity to presume that the President did not intend by his edict to set aside all the forms and some of the vital principles of justice, law and common sense, he is to be removed! What possible encouragement have Federal officials to independent faithfulness in the discharge of their duties in Utah, in view of this case? It is no sinecure that Judge Sinclair fills. The post is not one to be coveted by any man who prizes the courtesies and refinements of life in Eastern communities; and the position which he assumed in the case under discussion was one of extreme personal danger, requiring no little firmness and decision on the part of the representative of the law's majesty. If he is censured now for the bold and independent discharge of his duty, the President will be guilty of a most dangerous blow at the integrity of the Judiciary, and be obnoxious to the charge of a centralization of power, such as ought to be universally condemned as a gross usurpation. If Judge Sinclair is stricken down, Judge Eckles will not be likely to return to Utah, and no honorable man, having the slightest regard for his own reputation, or the least sprinkling of manly independence, should be willing to fill the vacancies thus occurring.

The ratified Cass-Yrissari treaty did not come by the Central American mail which arrived on Friday, after all; and it begins to be exceedingly doubtful now whether it reaches Washington until the next monthly mail, which will bring it near the heel of the session, and thus lessen not a little the chances of its ratification.

All the projects for modifying the tariff during the present session are dead. True, the President will persist in waging the unequal contest with his Secretary of the Treasury; but Mr. Cobb has got the "under-hold," and is sure to bring him down. The President and his Secretary have tried titles to the control of the financial policy of the country, and the latter has won the suit. Mr. Buchanan may as well own up, and cry enough. Cobb has *got* him down already, and is smart enough to *keep* him down, despite his struggles and squirmings. A great man is Howell, and should be secured at once to "write for the Weekly Sledger," in company with his immortal namesake, Sylvanus.

Our Washington Theatre, under the personal supervision of Mr. Stuart, formerly of Wallack's, is presenting to lovers of the drama a succession of really superior entertainments. Miss Julia Davenport is the special attraction just now, and, supported by an excellent stock company, has delighted full houses for a week past. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Many unimportant memorials, reports and bills were introduced.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following important resolution, asking its consideration to-morrow, or as early as possible:

"*Resolved*, As it is the opinion of the Senate that the creation of a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of the United States, and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the Government, Congress should proceed without delay to so readjust the revenue laws as not only to meet the deficit in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt, so far as it may be liable to immediate cancellation."

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to regulate the practice of the U. S. Circuit Courts; also, a bill authorizing Circuit Courts to issue writs of *mandamus*. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare before the next Congress a detailed list of all rejected and suspended patents, and why rejected. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Communications were received from the President transmitting the balance of the list of claims against Foreign Governments; also, a report of the Commissioner to Fraser River; also, recommending to repay to the British Governor (Douglass) of Vancouver's Island, $7,000 loaned by him for public purposes; also, transmitting statistics of trade with Africa, in compliance with Mr. Seward's resolution.

Mr. Broderick presented a petition from California for a tri-weekly overland mail.

Mr. Mallory, from the Naval Committee, made a report relative to increasing the efficiency of the Navy.

The report says that English experience has demonstrated the inutility of sailing ships-of-war. They were now obsolete, sails being a mere auxiliary to steam. The important position of the Gulf of Mexico renders it evident that our next naval battle will be there, as all the Mississippi commerce passes through the narrow channel between the shores of Florida and Cuba, which six heavy ships could bridge, by signaling each other every twenty minutes, so that nothing could escape. Any European Power could supply such a bridge without weakening its ordinary fleet. The report recommends that every ship of the United States Navy should be the best that can be constructed.

Mr. Slidell attempted to bring up the Cuba question, and after discussion as to whether precedence should be awarded to it or Mr. Hunter's Indian Appropriation bill,

Mr. Seward expressed the readiness of himself and party to meet the gentlemen on either. Both, however, were overridden by the previous arrangement that Mr. Foot should have the floor on Walker, Paulding and the Neutrality laws.

Mr. Foot commenced by offering as a substitute to the Committee's report and to the President's statement that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error, a resolution to the effect that as Paulding rescued Walker and his followers on Nicaraguan soil for the benefit of Nicaragua and with her assent since thankfully expressed, that he (Paulding) is entitled to the commendation of his country. The ground that he (Foot) took was, that Walker's expedition being illegal and so considered by this Government, Paulding acted commendably, and within the spirit of his instructions, in suppressing it, inasmuch as our jurisdiction follows the flag wherever it floats, and all under it are responsible thereto. His instructions were equivocal, and the time, place and manner of executing his orders must necessarily be left to circumstances. He did the very thing he was ordered to do, broke up an unlawful expedition, saved Nicaragua from rapine and bloodshed, and sustained the honor of his country. If Chatard did wrong in not preventing Walker's forces from landing, Paulding did right in removing them, when they had landed. Besides, to interfere with them within waters of San Juan Bay, would have been as much an infringement of the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, as arresting them on shore. In short, he executed in a plain, practical, common-sense way the professed object of his instructions. And it is humiliating to see this Government before the world disavowing on verbal quibbles the acts of its subordinates in carrying out orders so vague and indefinite that no one can understand them. Whether they were purposely made vague he would not inquire, but the impression that the Cabinet at Washington winked at the expedition is strengthened by Walker having been brought to the presence of the Executive and graciously discharged and told to go at large unwhipped of justice, instead of being handed over to the tribunal as a filibuster and sent to the Penitentiary. The words of the President, that "he has committed a grave error," seem to cover the chagrin which he "must not all express, yet cannot all conceal." Mr. Foot personally knew little of Paulding, but from the papers before him had formed a favorable opinion of him as an officer and a man. He would not go the length of his friend from Wisconsin, to vote him a sword or medal, but he would give him, what would be more acceptable to a man of his stamp, the recognition as a gallant and faithful servant of the Republic.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky followed, to show that Paulding committed no error whatever. What would have been thought had he sheltered himself behind the letter of his instructions, and failed to prevent the fillibusters from attacking Nicaragua? The spot Paulding landed on was not Nicaragua's; it was conquered and held by the strong hand. Nicaragua's sovereignty was already displaced; so, if any neutrality was violated, it was Walker's, and the attack on him was the arrest of justice upon a criminal. It is no breach of neutrality when a country is entered with the consent of its Government. Finally, Mr. Crittenden thanked Commodore Paulding for the bold and heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of the world.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, here made another attempt to bring up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, urged a continuance of the debate.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, had not coincided with his friend from Wisconsin in the resolution to bestow a medal on Com. Paulding, because he thought he had made himself a place in history, and such a reward was superfluous; but as an act of justice he would propose by a joint resolution, that the President be directed to intervene for the defence of Paulding in the suits against him arising from the performance of his duty.

Mr. Hunter here succeeded in calling up the Indian Appropriation bill. Yeas 22, nays 16.

The only feature of interest in the discussion of this bill, was on the amendment of the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the reservation system.

The Senators from Texas and California opposed the amendment, and explained that the reservation system, although new and expensive, is indispensable to the existence of the Indians, and that its abolition or limitation will force them for subsistence to depredate on the whites, and produce a general Indian war.

The amendment, however, was adopted.

Another amendment was also adopted, repealing the clause of the Indian Intercourse act, which requires the United States to pay the amount of damages obtained by traders in suits against poor friendly Indians.

Without taking a vote on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Barr presented a memorial from New-York, asking for the passage of a law to stop the further traffic in, and monopoly of public lands, and the parcelling of them out for the exclusive use of actual settlers.

Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, moved the discharge of the whole House from the consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India-rubber patent for seven years. The report of the Committee of Patents speaks of the great utility of the improvement, the profits from which have not been remunerative to the inventor.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, asked whether the patent has not been in existence twenty-one years, whether it did not expire a year and a half ago, and whether the effect of the bill was not to make private what was now public property?

Mr. Edie replied that the report stated all the facts but one, and this he was willing to repeat.

The motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to, 86 against 85, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved the suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution setting apart the 8th, 9th, and 10th of February, for the consideration of Territorial business.

Motion disagreed to by 108 against 82—not two-thirds.

Mr. Wood, of Maine, made an ineffectual motion to set apart a day for the consideration of the bill quieting certain titles to land in Maine, in order to carry out a provision in the treaty of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House agreed to meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, on and after Wednesday.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, The laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade have become a topic of discussion with newspaper writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unwise in policy and disgraceful in their provisions, and insisting on the justice and propriety of their repeal, and the revival of the odious traffic in African Slaves; and

Whereas, Recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that said laws are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of this Union; and

Whereas, It is proper, in view of said facts, that the sentiments of the people's Representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto; therefore

Resolved, That while we recognize no right on the part of the Federal Government, or any other law-making power save that of the States wherein it exists, to interfere with or disturb the institution of domestic Slavery where it is established or protected by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has power to prohibit the foreign traffic, and that no legislation can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any penalty known to the catalogue of modern punishment for crime be too severe against a traffic so inhuman and unchristian.

Resolved, That the laws in full force against said traffic are founded upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, religion, and humanity; that they should remain unchanged, except so far as legislation may be needed to render them more efficient, and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our Government and respected by all good citizens.

Resolved, That the Executive should be sustained and commended for any proper efforts whenever and however made to enforce said laws, and to bring to speedy punishment the wicked violators thereof, and all their aiders and abettors.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said he could not vote for the preamble, because it did not state facts. He asked who it was who had been urging the repeal of the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade? He objected to the proposition.

Mr. Kilgore moved a suspension of the rules, in order to procure an opportunity to introduce the resolutions.

The question was decided in the negative—111 against 84—not two-thirds.

YEAS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.
Adrian of N. J., Dem.
Ahl of Pa., Dem.
Andrews of N. Y., Rep.
Arnold of Conn., Dem.
Bennett of N. Y., Rep.
Bishop of Conn., Dem.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Bliss of Ohio, Rep.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Bowie of Md., Dem.
Burroughs of N. Y., Dem.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.
Case of Ind., Rep.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.
Cockerill of Ohio, Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
Comins of Mass., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.
Corning of N. Y., Dem.
Davis of Md., Am.
Davis of Ind., Dem.
Davis of Mass., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.
Dick of Penn., Rep.
Dodd of N. Y., Rep.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.
Edie of Pa., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.
Foley of Ind., Dem.
Foster of Me., Rep.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.
Gilman of Me., Rep.
Gilmer of N. C., Dem.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.
Hall of Mass., Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.
Harris of Md., Am.
Haskin of N. Y., Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.
Hickman of Penn., Dem.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.
Hughes of Ind., Dem.
Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Keim of Penn., Rep.
Kellog of Ill., Dem.
Kelsey, of N. Y., Rep.
Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Knapp of Mass., Rep.
Leach of Mich., Rep.
Leidy of Penn., Dem.
Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Maclay of N. Y., Dem.
Marshall of Ky., Am.
Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Matteson of N. Y., Dem.
Montgomery of Penn., Dem.
Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Morris of Pa., Rep.
Morris of Ill., Dem.
Morse of Me., Rep.
Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Pendleton of Ohio, Rep.
Phelps of Miss., Dem.
Pike of N. H., Rep.
Potter of Wis., Rep.
Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Ricaud of Md., Am.
Russell of N. Y., Rep.
Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Royce of Vt., Rep.
Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Sickles of N. Y., Dem.
Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Thompson of N. Y., Rep.
Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Walbridge of Mich., Dem.
Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Washburn of Me., Rep.
Wilson of Ind., Rep.

NAYS.

Anderson of Mo., Am.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.
Avery of Tenn., Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.
Barr of N. Y., Dem.
Bocock of Va., Dem.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.
Bryan of Texas, Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.
Caskie of Va., Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.
Clay of Ky., Dem.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.
Craige of N. C., Dem.
Craig of Mo., Dem.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.
Curry of Ala., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.
Davis of Miss., Dem.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.
Eustis of La., Am.
Faulkner of Va., Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.
Garnett of Va., Dem.
Gartrell of Ga., Dem.
Goade of Va., Dem.
Greenwood, of Ark., Dem.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.
Gillis of Penn., Dem.
Hall of Ohio, Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.
Hodges, Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.
Houston of Ala., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.
Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Letcher of Va., Dem.
McQueen of S. C., Dem.
McRae of Miss., Dem.
Maynard of Tenn., Dem.
Miles of S. C., Dem.
Miller of Ohio, Dem.
Millson of Va., Dem.
Moore of Ala., Dem.
Niblack of Md., Dem.
Peyton of Ky., Dem.
Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Powell of Va., Dem.
Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Sandidge of La., Dem.
Savage of Tenn., Dem.
Scales of N. C., Dem.
Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Seward of Ga., Dem.
Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Shaw of Ill., Dem.
Singleton of Miss., Dem.
Shorter of Mo., Dem.
Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Smith of Ill., Dem.
Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Stewart of Md., Dem.
Taylor of N. Y., Dem.
Trippe of Ga., Am.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Stallworth of Ala., Dem.
Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
White of Penn., Dem.
Whiteley of Del., Dem.
Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Woodson of Mo., Dem.
Wortendyke of N. J., Dem.
Wright of Ga., Dem.
Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	79	Republicans	0
Democrats	30	Democrats	80
Americans	4	Americans	4
Total	111	Total	84

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania—Will the gentleman from Alabama answer me a question?

Mr. Houston—Yes.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina—I object.

Mr. Covode—I wish to inquire of the gentleman from Alabama whether he intends making any provision for the payment of the loan, as the delegation from Pennsylvania will not consent to vote for an appropriation of money until there are some measures adopted to supply an empty Treasury. He would tell the gentleman they are not going to suffer them to run the country in debt without first revising the revenue laws so as to increase the receipts of the Treasury.

Mr. Houston moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce the bill. Negatived; 73 against 127.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, proposed a resolution for night sessions for two weeks, for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, suggested an amendment, that the printing of all Buncombe speeches be paid for by their authors. [Laughter.]

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved a proviso, that all such speeches shall be delivered on the questions under consideration. [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution, making the several reports of the Select Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances attending the purchase and sale of Willett's Point for fortification purposes, the special order for the third Thursday in February.

The House refused to suspend the rules; 121 against 63—not two-thirds.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr Davis, of Mississippi, argued in favor of the acquisition of Cuba as necessary to the preservation of the United States as a nation. In his opinion, France and England were not in a position to interfere, they being engaged in a struggle for the balance of power in Europe. No reasonable man believed that Cuba could be purchased, and there never was a period when its forcible acquisition would be less injurious than at the present time.

Mr. Pottle, of New-York, thought that the present platform of the Republican Party was well considered before it was adopted. There was not a sentiment in its creed which was not clearly within the limits of the Constitution, and calculated to benefit all sections of the country. He was opposed to Slavery extension and advocated a proposition heretofore introduced, authorizing the people of a territory to elect all their officers, this being consistent with the Republican platform. He reviewed that portion of the President's Message relating to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and he charged that its sole object was to cover up the iniquity of the past by starting new issues, which appealed directly to every sectional and factional feeling in the country. He thought it would have been more in keeping with the condition of the Treasury if the President had recommended a sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of asking for untold millions to buy more.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, reviewed the speech made by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, last May, showing that the latter made a mistake of twenty-one millions of dollars in his estimate as to the public debt and requirements of the Government. He mentioned this to show how little reliance can be placed on party speeches. There was no branch of public service which could be dispensed with; we could not expect to support a grown-up man as cheaply as an infant. Notwithstanding what has been said about the better days of the Republic, he proceeded to show, in vindication of the truth of history, that we are as wise, honest and economical as were our fathers. There were always croakers in private, and demagogues in public, who based their complaints on false and exaggerated statements. He traced the progress of the country and the necessary increase of expenditures, affirming that the Government was comparatively administered as economically in 1859 as in 1800.

The Committee rose at 9 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

The Asia Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Jan. 31.

A large paddle-wheel steamer, ship rigged, and with a red funnel, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 30th inst., bound west. It was undoubtedly the R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool 22d inst., and she will be due at New-York on Thursday morning next.

Her news *may* have been picked up by the boatmen off Cape Race, but has not yet come to hand.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Bareda and Brother *vs.* Benjamin H. Silsbee *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the lower Court, with costs and interest.

No. 38.—Lessee of Wm. C. French and Wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer, Jr., *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Judge Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment, with costs.

No. 36.—McKinlay, Garrioch & Co. *vs.* Wm. Morrish, claimant of ship *Pons Aelu.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree, with costs.

No. 269.—Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia *vs.* Moses E. Mordecai. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia. Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 50.—Robert Campbell *et al. vs.* Clement Clement Bozrean. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 58.—The White Water Valley Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument continued for the defendant.

No. 299.—The United States *vs.* Vincente P. Gomez. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Southern California. On motion of the counsel for the appelee the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Additional from Hayti.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS—PROBABLE SUCCESS OF GEFFRARD.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

The news boat of Palmer's News Room boarded the brig *Eolus*, from Gonaives, at Tarpaulin Cove, this evening, and makes the following report cocerning the revolution in Hayti:

Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when the brig *Eolus* sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marcs by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor. There were but a few rounds discharged, and the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. At the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Marcs, in which some few lives were lost and a few horses, when both parties retired. The business of the port seems to be at a stand. General Geffrard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, their troops being divided by a small mound.

The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms, ready to meet the result. The principal parts of the island have declared Hayti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffrard's favor.

Funeral of Prescott, the Historian, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

The funeral of William H. Prescott took place this afternoon at Chauncey-street Church, the Rev. Mr. Ellis officiating, and was attended by the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, a large delegation of book publishers, Governor Banks, and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned at an early hour to attend the services.

The British brig *Brill*, arrived to-day, has been nearly ninety days on her passage from Gibraltar. The crew have had but one biscuit per meal for six weeks. She left Marseilles on the 16th of October.

The Safety Fund Bank goes into operation to-morrow. Capital, $600,000. A. J. Lowe, President; C. R. Ransom, Cashier.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The following is a copy of the report sent by the agent of the Associated Press on the morning of the 25th inst., which seems to have miscarried somewhere:

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Hon. Judah P. Benjamin was nominated and elected United States Senator last night; one wing of the party bolted from the Democratic caucus, leaving the field to Messrs. Benjamin and Sandidge. While the caucus was in session, the other party attempted to organize the House, but the Clerk refused to call the roll.

The New-Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The New-Mexican mail with dates to the 10th inst., reached Independence on Saturday night.

Col. Bonneville and Superintendent Collins arrived at Santa Fé on the 6th inst., having concluded a treaty of peace with the Navajo Indians, the terms of which were advantageous to the United States.

Lieut. Beale's party were at Halch's Ranche, recuperating.

Mr. Richard Owen, a merchant, died at Santa Fé on the 27th ult., and Mr. Perkins and Señor Juan Sandoval have each submitted to the amputation of one of their legs, which was rendered necessary by their being badly frost bitten.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 31.

The extensive bolt works of Plant's Manufacturing Company at Plantsville, in the town of Southington, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is established at $100 000. The building and contents were insured for $65,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of design. Two hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES, C. W.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Monday, Jan. 31.

A fire broke out here at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, destroying the St. Catharines House and the entire block adjoining. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The office of the Montreal Telegraph Company was destroyed—this being the second time that it has been burned within a few weeks. Two men were injured.

Robbery of Adams Express.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 31.

The Adams Express was robbed between Montgomery and Atlanta on Friday of $40,000, mostly in five and ten-dollar bills of Georgia and South Carolina banks. A reward of $5,000 is offered for its recovery.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE WAR FEVER.

Sentiments of the Press and the Politicians.

The *Arabia's* mails reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning. We give below such portions of our correspondence and of extracts from our European Exchanges as have most interest.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The War Agitations on the Continent—Mr. Gladstone's Mission—Mr. Roebuck's Speech—Political, Personal and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

Our political as well as our monetary world here is still quivering from the quickly succeeding shocks which it has sustained from abroad during the last fortnight. The French Emperor's words to M. Hubner, followed by the speech of the King of Sardinia, and, last of all, the announcement of an immediate marriage between the Prince Napoleon Jerome and the Princess Clotilde of Savoy,—all taken together have filled our apprehensive classes with dismay. The first impression in every quarter, when continental war is spoken of appears to be that if mischief is going to occur, it is impossible that we should keep out of it. There was, besides, the general notion that the Court was certain to lean strongly towards the side of Austria, while the Palmerston-Shaftesbury party would, it was known, espouse the cause of France. To the stock-jobbing and share-holding interest it was comparatively unimportant on which side England might be dragged in, and few at first had the courage to believe or say distinctly—"A plague on both your houses," we will have none of it.

Within the last few days, however, the common sense of the huge tax-paying interest has made itself palpably felt; and the resolution seems to be rapidly forming throughout the country that France and Austria must be left to fight it out in Italy—that Russia and Prussia will, it is hoped, abstain from intermeddling, and that Great Britain certainly will.

I hinted in one of my former letters at the belief that at first the Derbyite Cabinet had gone considerably out of their way to prove their sympathy with Austria. I have reason to know that, in a very recent conversation, a leading member of the Belgium Government declared, that up to the end of last week King Leopold had been made the channel of active communication of a confidential kind between the Governments of London and Vienna; that the conciliatory policy of his son-in-law, the Archduke Maximilian, had been incessantly urged upon the adoption of the latter, though without effect; and that now there seemed to be a sudden and complete cessation, on the part of the British Cabinet, of all offers of advice or contingent aid. This tallies precisely with what one hoped for, though I confess it exceeds somewhat my own anticipations. The present Ministry, would have been quite willing to commit the country on the side of Austria to propitiate the Palace, but perceiving the current out of doors had set in strongly the other way, they were wise enough to pull up in time, and I think you may count on their hoisting, when Parliament meets, a Neutral Flag. Every one knowss that, besides the grave reasons of policy which would dictate such a course with reference to Italy, it is precisely that which would commend itself to the approval of the bulk of the national party there and elsewhere. Mazzini has always strongly deprecated the armed intervention of either France or England; and has never asked for any other favor than the withdrawal of foreign troops from the States of the Church. M. Kossuth, I am told, is about to make a similar appeal in the course of a few days to public opinion. He still retains a considerable amount of popularity among the middle classes, especially in Scotland and throughout the manufacturing districts.

The town was surprised yesterday by the article in the *Times* upbraiding Mr. Gladstone for having supplanted his friend, Sir John Young, in the High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and for deserting Parliament at the commencement of an important session. It was not forgotten by many how inveterately the "leading journal" has pursued Mr. Gladstone with its hostility ever since he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet few could reconcile to themselves the notion of the brilliant and ambitious orator consenting to accept an office of the kind, and going into banishment at a period of so great and stirring legislative interest. The rumor, as stated in the *Times*, is corrected in this morning's *Daily News*, which states that, Sir John Young being recalled, Mr. Gladstone has consented to discharge the duties of Governor, *ad interim*, until a successor shall arrive from England. In point of fact, the letters patent conferring this provisional authority on the member for Oxford, were signed yesterday; and I have seen a private letter from the Right Honorable gentleman, in which he says he intends to be in London by the 1st of March. Nothing is expected to come of his visit of inquiry, and, though he will not admit it, I have very little doubt that he deeply regrets having gone to Corfu.

Mr. Roebuck's speech at Sheffield was looked for with some curiosity, as an exposition of advanced opinions in the direction of Reform. There is a very general feeling of disappointment at its tone, which is censured as being petulant and wayward rather than encouraging. He says, however, what is quite true, that the constituencies of the large towns have gradually been getting into the habit of electing an inferior class of men, intellectually considered, and that they show themselves too easily caught by wealth and social station. The consequence is that neither the metropolis or the manufacturing districts are represented as they ought to be. Mr. William Brown, the venerable head of the banking-house Brown, Shipley & Co., is indeed a striking exception; but he is nearly past political work, and must soon retire from the scene. It is a frequent remark with those here who wish to depreciate American institutions, that the most highly cultivated class of public men with you is not that from which your representatives are always taken. But it is certainly true on this side of the ocean that we allow very inferior men, as regards ability and worth, to go to Parliament as members for our large towns.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Governorship of Madras is generally approved. His early official years were spent in India, where he won a certain amount of distinction as a civil servant during the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck. On his return to England he married the sister of Lord Macaulay, and through his influence he was appointed by Lord Melbourne to be permanent Secretary to the Treasury. He very soon made himself felt in that department by his unwearied application to business and fearlessness in undertaking or advising experimental projects of administrative reform. He was the principal author of the competitive examination system, which, after many obstructions, has gained a sort of ascendancy in many branches of our Executive Government, but about which many wise and sagacious persons are extremely skeptical. Sir C. Trevelyan had rendered himself very unpopular with those who look with jealousy on the rapid increase of centralized power of late years among us. He was perfectly insatiable in his desire of adding to the powers and prerogatives of the Treasury Department; and practically he had contrived to increase its control over nearly every other. He was a firm believer in the perfection of government by bureaucracy; and there is no doubt that the tendency of the competitive system, as well as of everything else he did, was to create a sort of separate profession, under the name of the Civil Service, to whose members alone he would have confided the performance of public business. Those who like him least, therefore, are not sorry to see him removed from the centre of power, where many an irresolute Minister felt that he was too strong for him. His place has been filled up by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, who resigns the representation of Dublin University to accept it. Mr. Hamilton is one of the most respectable of the old class of Irish Tories who have survived the days of O'Connellism and Orangeism in that country, and who are very much cooled down in their ways of talking if not of thinking. Mr. Hamilton was a man of moderate private fortune when he entered political life some twenty years ago. Most of it was expended in contested elections and political expenses of other kinds; and of late he has been the principal conductor of the *Morning Herald*, the oldest conservative daily paper in London. Another member of the Press has likewise been appointed to the public service recently. I allude to Mr. Lucas, who was the original editor of the weekly newspaper called *The Press*, and to which Mr. Disraeli, for some time, was believed to contribute. For the last two years his connection with the journal in question has, I believe, ceased; and he was known to have chiefly employed his pen in the composition of those elaborate critiques on new books which are found in the columns of *The Times*.

Mr. Charles Dickens is becoming a sort of rival in another way to Albert Smith. His readings from his own works are crowded every night at St. Martin's Hall, with fashionable and distinguished audiences. Two friends of mine, who were particularly anxious to be present last evening, found it impossible to obtain tickets for the stalls, every one of which to the number of 1,150 had been disposed of two days before. At the request of a friend, they were however accommodated with two extra chairs. The great charm of the entertainment consists in Mr. Dickens' admirable mimicry and powers of rapidly changing his tone and look, without degenerating into buffoonery or extravagance. It is curious, however, to see such a man appear in public, dressed in a style of exaggerated fashion, with half a dozen rings on his fingers, and a huge bouquet of exotics in his breast.

Robson still continues to play in the extravaganza, "Mazeppa," at the Olympic Theatre; but his physicians will not allow him to appear, as formerly, in a second piece on the same night. The revival of the "Corsican Brothers," and of "Hamlet," at the Princess', has, for the twentieth time, revived the flickering fortunes of its enterprising proprietor.

Progress of the Nicaraguan Canal Project in France.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The last phase in the Nicaragua Canal project is the publication by its projector in several journals, of which the *Presse* is one, of a detailed statement of the cost of the work, the probable receipts, and the plan of organization. In this document we learn that the people and Government of the United States have lately changed their opinion in regard to this project, and now favor it. You are better able to judge the truth of this statement than myself; but it was objected to M. Belly's project that so long as the United States was opposed to it, it was impracticable, and this last statement of M. Belly seems to be in answer to this objection. But the article in question says further: "Independently of the illustrious names heretofore cited, as forming the Board of Direction, and at the head of which stands M. Alexander Humboldt, we believe ourselves able to affirm that a great ship-owner of New-York, celebrated by the importance of his naval constructions, as well as one of the principal founders of the Panama Railroad, will enter ulteriorly the council of administration, in accordance with a plan of fusion between the former stockholders of the land transit across the Isthmus and the new Nicaraguan Canal Company—a plan of fusion which was, it is said, by the influence of the Americans residing at Paris, made the object of one of the recent deliberations of the *Comité fondateur*. A special agent, of a high character, will leave soon for America, the bearer of instructions in this sense."

Thus it will be seen that on this side at least the Nicaragua Canal project is assuming serious proportions. How far it is to have the coöperation of the distinguished men whose names have been put forward, I do not know, but it is probable that their interest goes no further than the use of their names in the public prints. It may be considered probable, however, that the subscription will be opened, that the money will be subscribed, and that an attempt will be made to execute the work.

It is said that on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the death of Napoleon, his remains will be conveyed from the Invalides to St. Denis, with great pomp. It is not yet known whether any change will be made in the general disposition of the Tomb of the Invalides.

MALAKOFF.

The War Agitation in Europe.

SPEECH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR—SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA—PROJECTED MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON—HIS INFLUENCE OVER THE FRENCH EMPEROR—DISCORD IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY—THE NEW YEAR'S SPEECH MISINTERPRETED—ANALYSIS OF THE PAPAL AND SERVIAN QUESTIONS.

At Vienna, according to the *Patrie*, the words of the Emperor Napoleon to Baron Hubner were regarded as the expression of a friendly regret, his Austrian Majesty having expressed himself as follows to the French Envoy, at a reception which took place on the 4th of January:

"I am sincerely touched by the personal statements of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the differences required by the necessities of politics, I never ceased to experience for his person the most profound esteem and the liveliest sympathy."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives an account of the opening of the Piedmontese Chambers by the King in person. Long before the hour fixed upon, the gates of the Palazzo Madama were besieged with persons provided with tickets. The gallery of the first floor was soon filled with ladies, and the upper gallery with gentlemen, while the members of the diplomatic body in full uniform, and other distinguished personages, occupied the tribune to the right of the throne. At 10¼ o'clock the Prince of Piedmont arrived, dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Aosta. The King left the Royal Palace at 10½ o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of Carignan and a brilliant staff, and was received at the entrance of the Palazzo Madama by the deputations of the two Chambers. His Majesty was loudly cheered on entering the hall, and, on silence being restored, read the following speech, in a firm voice:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies*—The new Legislature inaugurated a year ago has not deceived the hopes of the country, nor my expectations. By its enlightened and loyal aid, we have overcome the difficulties which beset our interior and foreign policy, thus strengthening those broad principles of nationality and progress which are the foundation of our free institutions. [Marks of approval.] Continuing in the same direction, you will this year introduce new improvements into the various branches of legislation and public administration.

In the course of the preceding session, some bills relating to the administration of justice were laid before you. I trust that in taking them again into consideration you will provide for the reorganization of the magistracy, the institution of Courts of Assize, and the revision of the Code of Procedure. You will again be called upon to deliberate upon the reform of the administration of the communes and provinces. The great interest it awakens will induce you to give the subject your most careful attention. Some modifications of the law on the National Guard will be proposed to you, which, while they leave the foundations of that noble institution untouched, will introduce into it the improvements suggested by experience, calculated to render its action at all times more efficacious. [Applause.]

The commercial crisis, which has not spared our country, and the calamity which has repeatedly fallen upon our chief staple, have diminished the income of the State, and prevented the hoped for realization of a complete balance between the expenditure and the revenue. This will not prevent you from conciliating, in the budget of the coming year, the wants of the State with the principles of the strictest economy.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies—The horizon in which the new year rises is not perfectly serene—[general sensation]—nevertheless you will resume your parliamentary labors with your accustomed alacrity. Relying upon the experience of the past, we shall meet the eventualities of the future with resolution. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Our country, though small in extent, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympathy it inspires. [These words, says the *Piedmontese Gazette*, were pronounced by his Majesty with great emphasis, which created a deep sensation among the public, and were received with immense cheers.] This condition is not free from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from so many parts of Italy. [The *Piedmontese Gazette* states that the King pronounced these words with great emotion, and that the hall again resounded with loud applause and enthusiastic cheering.]

Strong in concord, and confiding in our rights, we shall await the decrees of Divine Providence with prudence and resolution.

The last words elicited fresh enthusiasm, and the cheers continued until the Minister of the Interior declared the session of 1859 to be opened.

Prince Napoleon's Movements.

The *Morning Post* has published the following dispatch, dated Paris, Jan. 13:

There is no intention—1. To establish new camps: that of Chalons is found sufficient. 2. To recall the soldiers who are on furlough. 3. To increase the effective strength of any of the *corps d'armée*."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the evening of Jan. 13, says:

"Prince Napoleon leaves to-night for Marseilles, with a suite of eight persons. His departure has taken place sooner by two or three days than was intended. The *Sané* has been ordered to Marseilles to remain at the disposal of the Prince should he decide on proceeding to Turin by sea. General Niel also sets out for Turin, though probably his is not so pleasing a mission as that of His Imperial Highness. He will, perhaps, inspect the fortresses of Piedmont; and it is not at all improbable he may meet the Grand Duke Constantine at Genoa. At the last Cabinet Council one of the ministers, who is decidedly opposed to the war movement, declared that if the same state of things continued there would be over a thousand failures in Paris in a month. The orders given for the supply of coals for the navy coincide with the revival of rumors that over one hundred vessels are required to be ready to serve as transports; and once more the already contradicted rumor circulates of considerable purchase of horses, and of preparations actively going on at Toulon. The Emperor is reported to have said yesterday to a member of the diplomatic body that he had read with much interest and satisfaction the speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers. It is thought here that Prince Napoleon's presence at Genoa and Turin will be accompanied by popular demonstrations of an unmistakable character. Orders have been sent round to the various newspapers, either to cease blowing the war trumpet for the present, or to lower the war notes as much as possible."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the same evening, says: "The news is confirmed that Prince Napoleon will leave Paris at 6 o'clock this evening. He is expected at Turin at noon on Saturday, and the ceremony of the betrothal will probably take place on Monday or Tuesday. There is little other news of a positive character, but the opinion that we are on the eve of a war is almost universal. I have heard bankers, merchants, and statesmen express an opinion that there can be no doubt about it. A deputation of bankers saw the Emperor yesterday, and endeavored to alarm him. I hear that several ministers, among whom are MM. Fould and Rouher, and Count de Morny, have pronounced strongly in favor of peace. There is no confirmation in any quarter of the rumors that M. Buol had resigned, and I do not believe the Austrian Minister has any intention to separate from his master at this crisis. There are vague rumors of negotiations, but I look upon them as merely founded upon those delusive, not to say hypocritical, steps which are being taken in order to fulfill the words of the *Patrie* last night that 'all means of conciliation will be exhausted' before war is resorted to."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, Jan. 13:

"Yesterday the agitation on the Stock Exchange was greater than ever, from the effect of the telegrams announcing the *grande inquietude* of the Bourse at the news of "Plon-Plon's" departure for Turin, where he is about to propose formally for a daughter of the House of Savoy. This is hardly to be wondered at, considering the known opinions of "Plon-Plon," whose star is just now in the ascendant. This son of Jerome, who sat with the *Montagne* in the Assembly, and who has never broken off his connection with those of that party who are not exiled, is supposed to be at the bottom of the anti-Austrian movement, which has found the warmest support in his organ, *La Presse*. "Plon-Plon"—who, in face and figure, is singularly like the great Napoleon; but, unlike him is remarkable for his affability, readiness—not to say rashness—of speech, and his relish for the society of *littérateurs*, artists, and *ideologues* generally—is about the most dangerous representative of France that could at this moment be brought into contact with the highly-explosive public opinion of the Piedmontese capital. There is no doubt Louis Napoleon feels himself in a false position in Rome, and that he did not scruple to lament the French intervention there to some of his English visitors at Compiègne lately, throwing the blame of it upon his Ministers. The alienation of the Romans, government as well as people, from the French garrison is complete. General Goyon and the Pope—notwithstanding the fair speeches exchanged on Christmas day—are anything but cordial. Persons professing acquaintance with the Imperial feelings on this point assure me that nothing but the conviction that the marching out of the French troops would be followed by one of two events—an immediate rising, with terrible consequences to the Pope and clergy, or an immediate occupation by Austria of the quarters vacated by the French—prevents Louis Napoleon from withdrawing his Roman garrison. All the Imperial urgings of internal reforms upon the Pope are met by a quiet refusal, with an intimation that the Pope, if pressed too hard, can again retire to Gaeta, as he did in 1848, and that he is quite ready to brave exile a second time rather than surrender his free will.

But with all his willingness to conciliate Italian liberal opinion, Louis Napoleon, I am assured, had no intention that his words to M. Hubner should bear the construction that has been put upon them. Nor did Lord Cowley, nor others of the *Corps Diplomatique*, who were standing by and overheard the words, interpret them in any other sense than as a good-humored expression of regret that the political relations of France and Austria were not so cordial as the personal ones of the two Emperors. It was a Secretary of Legation—not of the highest repute for wisdom—who, catching up the words imperfectly, hurried away to the Jockey Club, and there quoted, or rather misquoted, them, with his own alarmist comments, and from that centre of gossip they spread rapidly, gathering mischief and menace as they spread.

I believe you may rely upon this account of the matter, and that there is no man in France who more regrets the effect of this misunderstood passage of courtesy between himself and the Austrian Envoy than the Emperor. Some people, however, will tell you that the row is all owing to the fact that Walewski and De Morny were playing for a fall. If so, they have beared the market pretty effectually."

The Tone of the Paris Press—The two Sides of the War Question.

A singular coincidence is observable in three of the Paris journals—the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays* and the *Patrie*—all of which attack Austria in very nearly the same terms for having intimated her intention to send troops into Servia, in case of disorders arising likely to communicate agitation to the neighboring territory. The language employed in these articles is so wonderfully similar that any person who reads the three must of necessity come to the conclusion that they all emanate from the same source. They are, besides, inserted in the part of the paper usually devoted to semi-official articles, and can boast of all the honors of leaded type. The following is the principal portion of the observations in the *Constitutionnel*:

"At the moment at which the Skuptchina pronounced the dethronement of Prince Alexander, Osman Pacha, Commander of the Turkish troops in the garrison of Belgrade, asked the Austrian General Coronini if, in case of disturbances breaking out, his coöperation could be counted on. General Coronini referred the matter to his Government, which declared itself ready to intervene on the sole demand of the Porte. The cabinet of Vienna, in making such a declaration, evidently forgot the tenor of the treaty of Paris. Art. 27 of that treaty says: 'If the internal repose of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting powers on the measures to be taken for maintaining or reëstablishing legal order. An armed intervention cannot take place without a previous understanding between these powers.' This text is clear, and does not admit of two interpretations. If the events of Servia were to assume more disquieting proportions, the Sublime Porte alone, and not a simple Pacha, had the mission of bringing about an understanding between the powers, and if necessary, of claiming their armed intervention; and that intervention in any case could not have taken place until after a previous understanding of all the contracting parties. On what does the Austrian Cabinet rely—on what text, what commentary—when it sends to General Coronini the eventual consent referred to? If its army had crossed the Servian frontier, would not the situation of that Cabinet have been analogous to that of the Emperor Nicholas when he ordered his army to cross the Pruth? We only desire to raise here a question of principles, as the events of Servia are in the course of being arranged, and Austrian intervention for the present is not probable. But it is well to raise the question as we have done with a view to future eventualities."

The article of the *Patrie*, in addition, alludes to the fact that the other Cabinets, on being informed of the intention of Austria, at once notified to that Power that she was acting illegally, and that they would hold her responsible for her conduct. It was that intimation, it may be remembered, which led to the counter order of the Austrian troops, when directed on Semlin. The *Patrie* expresses its regret that the Austrian Government has not, up to the present time, yielded to the opinion of the Powers. "At least," says that journal, "the offer of Austria to send troops has not been formally withdrawn." It terminates by declaring that this pretension to the right of intervening alone, in opposition to the wishes of the other Powers, is precisely that which was so strongly objected to when put forward by Russia, and which the treaty of Paris is intended to put a stop to. The last of the three journals alluded to, the *Pays*, terminates its remarks in these words:

"We cannot but be astonished and afflicted, as regards the principles of international law, that one of the Governments which took part in the solemn act of the 30th March, 1856, should have thought itself warranted in disregarding on this occasion its engagements towards other Powers which signed the treaty—the respect of treaties is the same supreme law of Government."

The *Journal des Débats*, on the other hand, in an article as remarkable for good sense as for courage, takes a pacific view of the situation. We give the article at length:

"Organs of public opinion should ever bear in mind that they are not only responsible for what they say, but also for what they leave unsaid, and that a journalist cannot possibly incur a heavier responsibility than by remaining silent when it is his duty, if possible, to speak. If we could for a moment suppose that it is not permissible for us to give utterance to public feeling on the serious question of foreign politics which now excites anxiety in every mind, such forced silence would afflict our patriotism, but would leave our honor untouched, for we might well consider ourselves excused from attempting a task impossible to be fulfilled. But we do not think it can be so; we are persuaded, on the contrary, that we may safely obey the dictates of conscience, and speak the truth on a question deeply affecting the highest interests of France, without exciting displeasure in any quarter whatever.

We do not accuse the French Government of wishing for war—still less of seeking to provoke it. On this point we believe its protestations to be perfectly sincere; but what we fear is, that the Government may one fine day find itself plunged into a war without wishing it. We observe that certain journals are prodigal of fatal counsels, and do their best to make the Government share their own delusions. They represent the deliverance of Italy as a task as easy as it would be glorious; they point to an ally beyond the Alps whose power they greatly exaggerate; beyond the Vistula there is another for whose sincerity they are ready to pledge themselves; and to complete the deception, they paint the rest of Europe as disposed to look on pacifically, with crossed arms and a mixture of secret satisfaction and egotistical terror, while the Austrian Empire is being dismembered. We feel certain that the French Government, which must be at least as well informed as to the state of Europe as the enlightened part of the public, is proof against the coarse baits held out, and we are justified in thinking so by the pacific assurances which it has recently given. In the first place, it must know that those who represent Austria as such a despicable enemy are trying to deceive it; the same may be said of those who tempt the Government by assurances of the neutrality of Germany. If it became necessary to take any decided course, the Germanic Confederation would no doubt be guided by Prussia; and that Prussia would remain inactive is not by any means so certain as people affect to believe. Every one now knows that the accession to power of the liberal party in that country has not had the effect of estranging Prussia from Austria. So far from it—not only have the liberal party and its leaders a deep sense of the military honor of their country, not only did they look with impatience upon the too obstinate neutrality observed by Prussia during the last war, but they are notoriously imbued with those ideas touching the unity and solidarity of Germany, of which the Assembly of Frankfort is the impotent but instructive organ. When only the other day an Austrian journal invoked the support of Prussia in the name of Germany, and spoke of the common country as being equally well defended on the banks of the Po as on the banks of the Rhine, who can guarantee us that these words found no echo in the heart of Prussia, or that they did not even respond to her most deeply seated passions? But further—not only the passions, but the interests and the alliances of Prussia, lean to the Austrian side. It is no secret that the marriage of the Prince of Prussia's son with the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria was the signal for a closer union between the two countries, at the same time that the opinions of England in regard to many contested points of the Treaty of Paris were in conformity with those of Austria. This is, however, the ground upon which those who drag the French Government after them assume an especially triumphant attitude, and they proclaim, with a self-satisfied tone, totally incomprehensible to those who understand how matters really stand, that they are sure of the neutrality of England. Is it not, on the first blush of the thing, singularly presumptuous to speak so very confidently about the course that will be taken by a country which is in no other hands than its own, and which changes its line of conduct as it thinks fit? It is, however, permissible to conjecture—or, to speak more accurately, it is already easy to see—that the disposition of the English public in no way whatever justifies this unhesitating confidence in its neutrality. Accustomed as it has long been to indulge hopes of the emancipation of Italy, to stigmatize the Pope and the King of Naples, and to criticise Austria, the English public was taken by surprise when it saw a question which it had thought indefinitely postponed suddenly starting up as if ripe for a solution. It appeared to hesitate for a moment between its avowed sympathies for Italy and that great regard to the balance of power in Europe which is invariably at the bottom of English foreign politics. But a little week has been enough to enable those who know the English public to see which way it leans, and even supposing things to be in a far more forward state than we have reason to believe them to be, the English Government is sufficiently warned, and has plenty of time before it to adopt a course of conduct and to induce the country to follow in its wake. Without saying more, we believe we may affirm that those who promise the French Government that England will be neutral either deceive themselves or mean to deceive others. There remains Russia, whose aid is boastfully asserted to be as certain as irresistible. We confess that we are extremely incredulous when we hear it said that Russia who suffered so much in the late war—Russia, who has on hand so many commercial undertakings requiring time and peace—Russia, so agitated by an intestine reform which resembles a revolution, is now in any way whatever disposed to get up a general war. We should be more disposed to believe in her neutrality than in her concurrence; but would even the aid of Russia be a sufficient compensation for the unequivocal, and in that case certain, dispositions of Germany and England? And is it a very pleasant prospect to offer us—that of one half of Europe in arms against the other? We believe that Russia values peace a great deal more than we are told, and to speak the truth, she does not value it more than does all Europe, which would think she was yielding to a cruel necessity if war should become inevitable. And since those who so flippantly urge France to undertake this war affirm that she would be quite disinterested in it, and would take nothing for herself, it follows that all Europe has everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a great trial. One State alone is an exception to the rule, and may perhaps think she has an interest to serve in drawing the sword. This State may think that she has much to gain by war, because she might be prodigiously aggrandized by it; this State might flatter herself that she has nothing to lose, because Europe would not allow her to be to any great extent diminished. If Sardinia should be the conqueror, either by her own arms or by ours, never would a small State have gained a more fruitful victory; if, on the other hand, she should lose a second Battle of Novara, she may hope to be quit with a war tax, and that those very powers which may have seen her defeat with pleasure would not suffer her existence to be endangered, nor even her future prosperity to be too seriously compromised. Can as much be said of the generous ally who would have shared her fortunes? Piedmont, which has never disguised her wish to involve us in her quarrel, now expresses open and very natural hopes of war. This avowed disposition, coupled with the means of action which Piedmont possesses in Upper Italy, and the hopes which she has excited, now appear to constitute the greatest danger for the peace of Europe. The new party in Piedmont naturally finds a *point d'appui* in this country among those utopists who, while professing to be red-hot partisans of universal peace, are ever ready to inaugurate its reign by a general war—among the insupportable artisans of our future regeneration—among all those, in short, who, for a host of reasons, whether good or bad, fancy themselves interested in a general row in Europe. Hence this concert of false reports, excitations, and rumors of every kind which assails our ears; hence these seductive promises of alliances or neutralities, the object of which is, if not to seduce the French Government, at least to compromise it, and represent it as being in such a position that it cannot possibly retire without some embarrassment. This is the whole policy of the enemies of peace; it is not a very profound policy; but it would not be the first time that recklessness and impudence, aided by chance, should have decided the fate of nations. For ourselves, we have faith in the pacific declarations of the French Government; we are persuaded that it will not lend an ear to those who would fix it on the horns of a dilemma, leaving it no option between its honor and the national interests; we are confident that it will not allow the fortune of France to perish in the hands of short-sighted agitators.

Whatever may happen—we have done our duty both to the Government and the public in speaking the truth. Had we yielded to that narrow party spirit of which we are sometimes accused, we should use totally different language, or better still we should maintain silence. We have preferred to speak as becomes sensible and sincere men who believe that in so doing they are the faithful interpreters of public opinion, and the true friends of their country. We need hardly add that if our hopes of peace should be disappointed, and if we must go through this terrible trial, we who have never concealed our sympathy for Italy shall follow the flag of France without *arrière pensée* and to the end, praying, as in that case all good Frenchmen should do, for victory and peace."

The Pope and Servia.

With regard to the Papal and Servian questions, as elements of the prevalent trouble, the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, under date of Jan. 11:

"For some unknown reason the home and foreign organs of the French Government have concealed from the public the real cause or causes of the present misunderstanding between France and Austria. It is very long since the question relative to the reform of the Roman Administration was discussed by the French and Austrian Governments, and it is known that the latter did not object to certain propositions which some 18 or 20 months ago were made on the subject by the Paris Cabinet. This Government acknowledged then, and still acknowledges, that reforms are necessary, but it is of opinion that the Papal Government must take the initiative, and voluntarily do what is requisite for the well-being of the inhabitants of the domains of the Church. The correspondence between the French and Austrian Governments was suddenly broken off by the former, because M. de Rayneval's dispatch (in which it was positively denied that reforms were necessary) appeared in a Brussels paper. It has repeatedly been stated in my presence that Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, has declared the Roman Government to be 'execrably bad,' and it is therefore highly improbable that this Cabinet would object to judicious reforms. 'On principle, however,' says a member of the Diplomatic Corps, 'it would be averse to the employment of coercion, whether moral or physical.' There are two causes for the ill-temper which was displayed by the Emperor Napoleon on New-Year's Day. The one is, that the Papal Government has recently repeatedly requested the French Cabinet to withdraw its troops from Rome, and the other, that this Government a few days ago announced its intention to send troops to the assistance of the garrison of Belgrade if the fortress should be attacked by the Servians. The French would not object to evacuate Rome, and perhaps Civita Vecchia, if the Austrians would retire from the Legations, but this the latter decline to do, as they are firmly convinced there would be a general rising in Central Italy as soon as their backs were turned. It is not known whether the Papal Government has desired the Austrians to quit Ancona, but the probability is that it has not done so. Yesterday I had written at some length, in order to prove the absurdity of the Austrian argument, that the sending of troops to the fortress of Belgrade would not be a violation of Article XXIX. of the Treaty of Paris, 'because the fortress is on Turkish, and not on Servian territory,' when I chanced to find the following remarkable passage in Dr. Tkalac's *Political Law* (*Staatsrecht*) *of the Principality of Servia*:

'Paragraph 21.—In Belgrade, as the capital and principal fortress of Servia, the Turks are always to be permitted to reside. The city being composed of the fortress and the suburbs, the Turks are to be allowed to live in the fortress, and in those suburbs which were within the walls and gates of the city at the time of the conclusion of the treaty. *It is, however, only the fortress which is the immediate territory* (*unmittelbares territorium*) *of the Porte*. The suburbs mentioned are Servian soil, (*Serbischer landesboden*.)'

As Dr. Tkalac, who is a slave, is unexceptionable authority on such a matter, my lucubrations were suppressed, but I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that the question of the right of the Porte to claim the assistance of Austria against the Servians should have been brought forward at such a critical moment. If the Austrian Government had remained a passive looker-on, the Servian revolution would have led to no discord between the European Powers, but the order given to General Count Coronini to render assistance to the garrison of the fortress of Belgrade, should it be required by the Porte, has led to a very unpleasant correspondence between France and Austria."

Russia and the Continent.

A Paris letter in the *Gazette de Lyons* says:

"You have alleged that the Russian Government has too much to do at home to take an active part in the war at Italy. Your statement was, perhaps, better founded than you imagined. Letters from St. Petersburg make known a very grave incident which has occurred in connection with the emancipation of the peasants. The Committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labors, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States-General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at the Court of St. Petersburg, and will explain why the *Nord* and other Russian journals attack that Committee with violence. The wish expressed by the Committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the Committees of other provinces. This is a significant symptom of the state of public opinion in Russia."

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent, writing under date of Jan. 13, supplies us with the following remarks on the European crisis:

"Every symptom of war is apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball at the Tuileries might pass for a revival of that famous *assemblée dansante* at Brussels, so vividly set forth in 'Childe Harold,' forth from which the cancers sped to encounter balls of other sort. Nothing but strategetic conversation was heard all night. The Emperor was in spirits, and led off with Lady Cowley, while Austria's Envoy was nowhere. The percussion-cap factory is working double tides so long as daylight lasts, no lamp or gas being allowed on the premises. It will be remembered that after the Orsini explosion on this day last year Government had taken into its own hands the fabrication of capsules all over France. All the old steamers that conveyed the Roman expedition in 1849 with such ease and dispatch to the Italian coast, are being put in order for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon. People at Marseilles write, on the 11th, that every preparation in the commissariat is hastened, and the business on 'Change has become exclusively of a military kind, the transactions having all reference to supplies. At Milan an additional number of guns are mounted at the citadel, all pointed against the city—there is to be no street fight, but a bombardment on Bomba's Messina model. Count Giulay's plan is to carry the war into the Piedmontese territory at the first outbreak. General McMahon, it is now fully understood, is to be the Commander in-Chief of the *armée d'Italie*; and of the African contingent, 30,000 men are to embark forthwith and land in Italy—this was positively stated at the ball aforesaid at the Tuileries.

Opening of the Prussian Chambers—Speech of the Regent.

Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers in person this day, and the following is a summary of his speech:

The Prince Regent laments the protracted sufferings of the King, and, fully recognizing the high calling of the Deputies, requests them to assist Government with their judgment and devotion in the course which he (the Prince Regent) has taken with regard to Prussian policy, its glorious history, and its patriotic traditions—a course which he is determined firmly to pursue within limits immovably fixed. To preserve to the King the prerogative of the Crown unscathed is one of the chief missions of the Prince's regency. The speech describes the general condition of the country as satisfactory, and promises measures for increased development of railway communication and other purposes, in order to the further advancement of the country's well-being.

The Budget displays a favorable state of the national finances, which will suffice to meet current expenses, progressive increase in the salaries of public servants, and also any new or rising demands from other quarters.

The Prince Regent proceeds to say:

"I confidently expect that the Deputies will readily vote a supply for increased outlays, which I consider required for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, for augmenting the army, for the support of the navy, which is in a flourishing condition, and for a successful development of the country's welfare in all respects.

You will perceive from the Budget how much care I have continually devoted to the improvement of our army, which has always with unshaken devotion known how to struggle for and maintain the honor of Prussia, as well in war as in peace.

No change has taken place in the peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries, and all friendly connexions with the great Powers remain undisturbed. The efforts of Government have always, in concert with the other German Federal Powers, been directed towards obtaining for the German Duchies, which are under the Danish sceptre, the full exercise of those rights to which the Federal Laws and the treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them well-founded claims.

The first time I addressed the Deputies of this country as Regent I called upon them to carry high the banner of Prussia, whereon is inscribed 'Kingdom by the grace of God, observance of Law and the Constitution, Fidelity of the People, and of an Army conscious of Victory, Justice, Truth, and Fear of God.'

Forward help me to carry high this banner. He who follows it follows me. Let us leave to succeeding generations the old Prussian spirit, which finds expression in the unanimous shout of 'Long live the King!'—a shout which, though mingled with sorrow, is nevertheless enthusiastic."

The Galway Line.

The Galway and American Company's steamers, says the Liverpool *Post*, Jan. 13, appear to be pursued by a series of accidents. The screw-steamer *Prince Albert*, about the performance of which so much controversy has been raised, arrived at Liverpool, from Galway, on Sunday morning, for overhaul and repairs, no accommodation existing at the former place for such operations. The screw-steamer *Circassian* was to have been at Galway, to sail with her passengers on Friday, and her non-appearance (caused by an accident) was a subject of much dissatisfaction to a large number of steerage passengers, who had gone to Galway to embark on board of her. Upon her arrival, it was determined that she should be loaded in Galway Roads. With this view her cargo was put on board the screw steamer *Propeller*, (which recently underwent repairs at this port); but this vessel, on leaving the dock at Galway, on Saturday, got aground. No tackle was got out, or means taken to secure her remaining in an upright position, and the result was, that when the tide receded the vessel fell over on to the rocks with a loud crash, knocking several holes into her bottom. As the tide rose again the water flowed into her, and the bale goods were floating about in sad confusion. The screw steamer *Circassian* finally sailed on Tuesday. It was thought at Galway, on Saturday, that the *Propeller* could not be released until next Spring tide.

The Monroe Doctrine—An English Interpretation.

From the London Times.

Every man conversant with politics understands the advantage of reducing a principle to a formula. By this method the views of a party become symbolized, and an easy popular expression is given, if not exactly to the truth, at any rate to something professing to be the truth. Abstract tenets are rarely comprehensible to the million. They require a sign or a saying—something that they can grasp, repeat, and put forward as their own. In our electioneering contests this condition is satisfied by what is called a "cry;" in controversies of a higher kind we are treated with a "doctrine." Mr. Pitt had his doctrine, Mr. Canning had his doctrine, Lord Palmerston had his doctrine, and nothing did Lord Derby more harm than the impression that he was destitute of this useful article. People were continually asking Ministers for "their policy"—for a statement of their "intentions"—for some brief succinct codification of the views or principles which they meant to carry out in office. As yet there has been no reply to these inquiries, and by-and-by, perhaps, Lord Derby's Government may be notable in history as the Government without a doctrine. Possibly it may not be much the worse for the want, but what we wish at present is to introduce the public a little more particularly to a "doctrine" which is playing a very considerable part in the affairs of this world. If there was any State which we might imagine to be exempt from the shackles of tradition or routine, and which we might expect to see pursuing an unembarrassed course, without reference to hereditary policy, that State would certainly be the American Union. It is found, however, that the Cabinet at Washington, in its communications with European Governments, makes constant appeal to a certain "doctrine," and to a doctrine of more than thirty years' standing. The standing policy of the United States is presumed to be enshrined in the principles of James Monroe, who, from 1817 to 1825, was President of the great trans-Atlantic Confederacy. The "Monroe Doctrine" forms a staple of American Diplomacy, and is produced on all fitting occasions as a solemn text for the summary determination of argument. For all this, we doubt whether one person in a thousand knows what the Monroe Doctrine means, and this lack of information indeed is perfectly natural, for the Doctrine says one thing and means another.

At a time when the absolute sovereigns of Europe, victorious at last over the principles of revolution, had combined in Holy Alliance to assure themselves against a recurrence of such perils for the future, there was some talk of their carrying their intervention across the Atlantic for the benefit of society in those distant regions. The vibrations of European convulsion had, in fact, become perceptible in America. The Spanish colonies had revolted, Brazil had revolted, and small Republics were springing up on all sides, to the prejudice of monarchical pretensions. It was thought, under such circumstances, that the Allied Powers, having got their hands in at home, might attempt a little business abroad, and reëstablish Divine Right in America, as they had done in Europe. This was the conjecture which found Mr. Monroe at the head of the American Government, and this was the policy, actual or assumed, on the part of European Powers which he encountered by the "Doctrine" stamped with his name. He warned the Holy Alliance off American soil. He plainly declared that the United States would not allow the independence of any other American community to be put down. He said that they would not interfere with existing politics, but that where any people had declared themselves independent, and had received the recognition of the United States, the Government of the Union would make their cause its own; for "it was impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

There, then, is the "Monroe Doctrine," and it is about as reasonable as a doctrine need be. Its principles have been avowed by States of all kinds time out of mind. The French of '93 avowed them when they proffered their support to all nations who might choose to do as they had done. We in England make the same avowal in a modified form when we express our sympathies with any Constitutional Government, and applaud any people in their struggles for rational liberty. The allied sovereigns themselves, in short, were but acting on these identical principles when they contemplated that intervention in America which produced Mr. Monroe's rejoinder. They wished to multiply governments of their own pattern, and suppress Governments of an opposite model. They thought their principles the best principles, and, in the true spirit of political orthodoxy, were for making them everywhere prevail. President Monroe, however, had an orthodoxy of his own, and declared, very justifiably, that he and his countrymen would maintain it and support it on their own ground. This is what the Monroe Doctrine says, and what originally it meant, but it is now interpreted to mean something very different indeed.

In the mouth of Young America the "Monroe Doctrine" implies that no European Power has any real business on the American Continent, or at any rate on its northern portion. The sufferance extended by Mr. Monroe to existing institutions is by them applied to existing interests. They abstain from any proposals of actual ejectment, but they look upon "America" as pertaining to "Americans;" invest themselves with a reversionary interest in all its States, to be realized sooner or later by "manifest destiny," and protest with the utmost vehemence against any act calculated to extend, enforce or confirm the interests still retained by other Powers. Such as exist may be permitted to die out without violent extinction, but nothing must be done to invigorate or renew them, and nothing suffered which may resemble an admission that any European Government has any title to interfere with affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. For this new doctrine it is plain, from what we have said, that President Monroe's authority cannot truly be pleaded, and the extravagance of its pretensions, all authority apart, is certainly considerable.

What is North America, and how is it divided? The area of that enormous continent embraces about 8,000,000 square miles. Of that territory we are the actual and lawful possessors of more than a third. The dominions of the British Government cover about 3,000,000 square miles; those of the United States about the same, or a little more. Of the rest Russia has about half a million, Denmark rather less, and France just a footing on some fishery islands. Deducting the unoccupied lands of the Arctic Regions, we find more than one-half of all North America in the possession and occupation of European States—a possession uncontested in its legality, and traceable, in fact, to exactly the same title as that of the Americans themselves. With what justice, then, can it be pretended, in the face of such notorious facts, that American matters are beyond the sphere of our legitimate interference? Does the ownership of a province like Canada carry with it no interest in the affairs of the North American Continent? If the Americans have a California, have not we a British Columbia? We say nothing of British Honduras, British islands in the Gulf, or British Guiana on the Southern Main. We take North America alone, as usually understood, and, as almost half its territories are our undisputed property, it is surely a somewhat arbitrary doctrine which would exclude us from its politics as an alien or intruding Power.

We are, however, perfectly aware of what might be alleged on behalf of American pretensions. We know that the citizens of the Union represent nearly five-sixths of all Americans, though they may not hold five-sixths of all America. We know that the population of one of their great cities exceeds that of the Hudson's Bay Territories altogether. We know that they have raised their State to an equality with the greatest Powers of the Old World, and we do not quarrel with the "destiny" which may be predicted as the natural sequel of such astonishing progress. But it is rather too much to say that we, with half North America in our possession, must abstain from meddling in North American affairs, and it is a still stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by President Monroe. What Mr. Monroe said was: That the political system of the then Allied Powers—such a system, in fact, as we now see illustrated in Italy—should never be extended to the American Continent if the United States could prevent it. To *that* doctrine England assented at the time, and would give her hearty support now; but such a policy contains nothing to deprive us of a voice in affairs where our interests might be almost as great as those of the Union itself. Happily, both would be identical wherever they were rightly understood.

Annexation of Cuba—A French Plan of Defeating it.

An article on President Buchanan's Message in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, by M. Eugene Poujade, and which is well worthy of attention, contains the following passages:

"We could not submit to the annexation of Cuba with the same facility as to the progressive and inevitable absorption of Mexico, but we cannot disguise from ourselves that in presence of the ardor of Mexican covetousness and the power of expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race, Spain incurs the danger of losing her finest colonial possession. The best mode of resisting the United States in America would be to abolish Slavery in Cuba. It would be a measure of high policy as well as of humanity. All that could be said has been written on this abominable traffic—this ulcer of the United States—this shadow to their greatness. It is not merely for the interest of the slaves I will ever loudly demand their emancipation, but in the interest of their masters. Nothing is more calculated to obscure and to wither some of the finest qualities of the soul than the absolute domination of man over his fellow-creature—the right of using a being endowed with an immortal soul like our own as a beast of burden. I have seen Slavery in my infancy, and I never recall to mind without a feeling of horror the harrowing scenes I have witnessed; and I never think without sorrow of so many noble, pure, and delicate natures, subject to the habit of a master, commanding without control and without reflection over human beings deprived of a Christian character. Is the doctrine of Monroe applicable to these republics of Central America, across which will pass, some day, different roads of communication which connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean? The liberty demanded by almost universal public opinion for the Bosphorus, the Sound, the Isthmus of Suez—ought it not to exist equally for Central America? Has not Europe—in fact, the whole world—an equal interest that the cardinal points of political geography be not placed in hands which would be sufficiently powerful to use them to the injury of other countries? It appears to us that if the doctrine of Monroe is to be invoked on the question of Central America, it is by Europe and by the entire world against the United States. We will go even further, and we believe that this doctrine, about which so much noise has been made, must undergo great modifications with the increase of the power of the United States. Will Europe admit the Union, now seated on the borders of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific, to extend the American eagle beyond the Isthmus of Darien? Shall the balance of power reëstablished at various intervals upon the old Continent of Europe by long wars, and at the cost of sanguinary battles, be deranged in the New World without Europe taking the alarm, and arming for its maintenance? To ask these questions is to answer them. Will the American Union, on the other hand, ever remain indifferent to the great concert of the Powers of Europe, and remain isolated? That, in our opinion, ought not to be the future course of the great American Republic. It has recently marched in accord with the first Powers of Europe, or beside them. Her interests did not appear sensibly to differ from those of the West in Asia, in Japan, and in distant Asia. Let her continue in that course, and we cannot but applaud her triumphs."

British and American Navies—Advantages of the Latter.

From the London Times.

England may certainly learn something from the Administration of the United States, though the lesson happens to be forthcoming exactly on that topic which Mr. Bright would be most unwilling to select. The Americans have an excellent judgment in military and naval matters, which they handle in a spirit always liberal and generally sagacious. It was so from the very beginning of their history. They never passed through a period of infancy or routine, but took the field, when they did take it, in a fashion at once superior to that of old-fashioned belligerents. They have the merit of anticipating even the French of the Republic in discarding everything like precedent, and going straight by the shortest cut to the mark before them. They were the first to make the rifle tell in war, and in the struggles for independence picked off our officers like birds from a tree. They were the first to see what we have only lately discovered—that a musket ought to be fired with as much pains as a fowling-piece, and at Bunker's Hill they caused us frightful losses by this simple observance. They were the first to mount infantry on horseback, as we are now doing in India; and at New-Orleans their mounted riflemen left our advancing force without a moment's repose. In every campaign in which we encountered them they resorted to some expedient or other generally of great simplicity, which told against us with a severity quite unexpected. It was exactly the same at sea. They had got no great fleets, but they bethought themselves that they could turn out single ships, and that by adopting models of their own they could make those ships stronger than any others afloat. Accordingly they built frigates and corvettes of a size and armament without parallel, took pains with their gunnery, and turned the tide of naval victory against us, until Broke put the *Shannon's* crew into training and beat them at their own weapons. Their modern policy has been precisely similar. They have got the new Dahlgren gun and the new steam frigate of the Merrimac class. Whether these inventions are to be considered successful we cannot yet say, but inventions they are, nor are they the last or the most astounding of their kind. They have been quietly at work upon a monster steam ram, and now we are introduced to submarine boats, which are to be navigated at the bottom of the sea. This last discovery, however, seems to have been too much even for the American Government, and it has found its way to England.

It is when we ascend, however, from particulars to principles that we see how much we may learn from the management of the United States. In the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy—a document which corresponds to our Navy Estimates, taken in conjunction with the speech of the First Lord in introducing them—the Americans are made acquainted at once with the system on which their naval administration is based. Nothing can exceed the wisdom and precision of the views expressed, which read like the opening of some good practical lecture at a Naval College. "In the construction of a war vessel," says the American Secretary, "everything connected with it has ultimate reference to a single point,—the use of the gun, by which alone, as the means or instrument of power, important results are to be accomplished. To place it in the presence of the enemy or beyond his reach in the shortest possible time, and to use it with the greatest possible effect, is the great object to be sought for in the construction of a navy for the maintenance of its auxiliary establishments." These simple principles are susceptible of a much wider application than has been given here. They lie at the bottom of the whole science and theory of war, whether by land or sea. Every battle and every campaign must depend mainly upon "the use of the gun." The gun is the instrument by which the soldier acts, and all the professional training of a soldier tends to the one point of placing this instrument in position with the greatest rapidity and employing it with the greatest effect. This is the identical phase into which the latest incidents of our latest war are passing at the present moment. We have armed our infantry with Enfield rifles, and are placing them upon camels' backs.

But how have we got to these points? Not by Rule of Three, but by rule of thumb. Sailors, one after another, and Sir Charles Napier among the foremost, assure us that our Admiralties have either no system or a wrong system; and certainly, if there has been any system pervading our successive Administrations, we should be puzzled to say what it is. We see what they do in America. They pay no attention to anything but principle, and are always on the look out for some new principle better than the last. They do not throw away much money, though their estimates are on the increase, but they go straight to work to get the greatest possible service out of a gun. The Secretary tells the President that the Department has selected the arm which combines the greatest strength, accuracy, and power; that a corps of skilled gunners has been trained by constant instruction and universal practice at sea, and that after that the greatest pains have been taken to get such a model for the vessel carrying these guns and gunners as would combine the greatest rate of speed with the utmost economy of fuel.

We do not forget that words cost nothing, and that a telling manifesto may be quite compatible with an indifferent administration. Neither do we profess to believe that we are behind the rest of the world when it comes to results, but it cannot be denied that our successive governments would save a great deal of money, and make much better work, if they would but ascertain the proper thing to do and the best way of doing it. Neither in military nor in naval management have we ever taken this course. In the army every single improvement connected with "the use of the gun" and the efficiency of the individual soldier has been forced upon the authorities by public opinion in despite of themselves. If it had not been for the Press our soldiers would have been armed with the old firelock at this very moment. Never was there realized at the Horse Guards the fundamental proposition that the ultimate object of all drill and all equipment was to make the soldier move as rapidly as possible, and send a bullet as truly as possible to its mark. The very last thing thought of in military instruction was "the use of the gun;" in fact, it was not thought of at all. It was quite possible a few years—we may almost say a few months—ago, that a regiment might have been considered and reported as in the highest state of efficiency when not a man in the ranks had ever acquired the smallest conception of musketry practice, or, perhaps, ever fired a ball-cartridge in his life.

Take, again, the case of the Navy. There we are bound to say there has been no neglect of gunnery, nor have we been blind to the importance of speed as a result of steam-power. Some of our heavy frigates would sail round the *Merrimac* with ease, and the *Renown*, taken altogether, is thought to be unsurpassed by any vessel afloat. But this does not finish the question. Our position imposes other obligations upon us. We have not only to consider how the most powerful artillery can be brought with most rapidity into an enemy's presence, or withdrawn again, but how a fleet of a certain magnitude can be sent in the shortest time into the Channel. Now, we have certainly had repeated discussions in a general way about "manning the Navy," but we do not remember that any Minister ever propounded this principle of administration in the American style, and then informed Parliament how he was going to put it in execution. Sir Charles Napier has come to the point more than once in a plain seaman-like way. He not only sees what we have to do, but he tells us how we should do it. His plan may be good or bad—we do not enter upon that question at present—but, at any rate, it is a plan calculated for a known purpose and intended to effect that purpose. "You might have," says he, "30 sail of the line at Spithead in a week or ten days." Now, this is a power which we trust may never be needed, but which we certainly ought to possess, and if to possess it "would cost very little more than our present system," we should like either to see the thing done, or something better done in its place.

News from Lieutenant Beale's Exploring Expedition.

Advices received at the War Department, from Lieutenant Beale's Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition, convey the following latest intelligence:

"The country, from Fort Smith to Hatch's Ranch, N. M., is, perhaps, the best in the world to make a road over for the same distance—seven hundred and fifty miles. For the first five hundred there is no scarcity of wood, water or grass. The last two hundred and fifty have grass and water, but wood is scarce and inconvenient. An alteration in the line of road would, however, remedy that in some measure, and that without lengthening its line. I am satisfied, however, myself, that the true line of road will be found along the Canadian River, from Chateau's Creek up to near this point, if a railroad should ever be made. For an emigrant route it is certainly the one, if it should cut across the northern bend of the Canadian, so as to shorten the road.

There is no need of leaving the river to make the road beyond the bend, and that is not half so great towards the north as laid down on the maps. The furthest north point is a few miles short of the thirty-sixth degree, thus making the detour at the extremest north point, about fifty miles from the direct line of thirty-fifth parallel. The difficulties in making a railroad along the bottoms of the Canadian are imaginary. The stream is about the size of Peak Creek, with a wide sandy bed, and no amount of rain which falls, or ever will fall during one season, can make the stream past fording. There may be holes washed out in the sand bed which would duck a man, or perhaps quicksands might do it, but never the general depth of the river. The bottoms are broad and the banks low. The grading, &c., for a railroad could be done with as much facility almost as making an ordinary dirt turnpike, and miles would be a straight line. It is sandy, with little swamp, and no stone."

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Wm. C. Bond.—A dispatch from Boston, yesterday, announced the death of Mr. Wm. C. Bond the Astronomer, long known as the Director of the Observatory at Cambridge. Mr. Bond was 69 years of age; born at Portland, Me.; early apprenticed to a watchmaker, and since 1839 Astronomer at Cambridge. One of the earliest Observatories in this country was established by him for private use, at Dorchester, Mass. In 1815 he visited Europe, commissioned by the Corporation of Harvard College to examine the foreign Observatories, and select a plan and instruments for the College. In 1838, he received an appointment from the General Government to conduct the astronomical and meteorological observations during the Exploring Expedition of Com. Wilkes; and in 1839 was appointed to the Directorship of the Cambridge institution, which post he held at the time of his death. His son, Mr. George P. Bond, has been for some years associated with him as assistant. Both father and son have made valuable contributions to astronomical science.

An aged woman, the widow Reekie, died early in January at Pathhead, Scotland. She was the last of those young lasses who lighted the fires in Ravenscraig Castle when the men of Pathhead kept armed watch and ward nightly for the return of Paul Jones. She often referred to this period in her life, and described minutely the appearance of Mr. Shirra when engaged in praying on the beach for that wind which drove the vessels of the dreaded Paul down the Firth. She was 27 years single, 44 years married, and 21 years a widow, and was in the habit of saying that she had lived three life-times. Her offspring was as follows: Nine children, 65 grandchildren, 116 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren—in all 193.

Sir James Pitcairn, M. D., who served on the British Medical staff as surgeon to the forces in Holland, in 1799, and at the whole of the Egyptian campaigns of 1801, for which he received the silver war medal with one clasp, died recently at Dublin, at the age of 83.

The Rev. Joseph Phelan, formerly Clerk of the Alabama House, and Secretary of the State Senate, died at Rockford, Ga., Jan. 17.

The English papers announce the death of Maj. John Crawford, at Edinburg. He served in the Peninsular campaign with distinction.

A grandson of William Penn has just expired at a very advanced age, in the hospital of the benevolent Colston, at Bristol, England.

Mr. Adolphus Ackerman, a well-known print publisher in the Strand, London, has committed suicide.

Literary Items.

The *Eclectic Review* has been transferred to the hands of gentlemen who will conduct it on the principles of English Evangelical Nonconformity; and they announce that it will be published monthly, beginning Jan. 1, in a form to rival the most attractive of the secular magazines.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem of "King Arthur" is said to abound in lines and passages of uncommon beauty. It will shortly be published by the executors of the late Edward Moxon.

A *Biographical Study on the Life and Works of Daniel Webster*, has been published in Russia, by Professor Katchenovsky, of the University of Kharkoff.

Sir William Hamilton's *Lectures on Philosophy*, so long in preparation, will be published early in February.

A new series of *Friends in Council* will be ready for the Press early in the present season.

Lord Broughton has arranged his *Notes of Several Visits to Italy* for publication.

In the Ohio Legislature, the bill to repeal the ten per cent. law has passed the House.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Breslin, Ex-Treasurer of Ohio, in Canada—Burns' Festival—The Ottawa Question again—Dr. Ryerson and Mr. McGee—The Victoria Bridge, Montreal—The Tubes not Injured by Frost—Ice-boats and Ice-boating in Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

If you ever knew, you may have forgotten it; if you never did know, it will be news to tell you that Mr. BRESLIN, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, who, it was said, ran away with I forget how many hundred thousand dollars, has, since that elopement, been living quite quietly in the neighboring city of Hamilton. He boards, I believe, at the Anglo-American Hotel, He is very retiring, and never obtrudes himself upon the attention of the visitors. His hair is getting very gray. I saw him the other day, and noted a great change. The general impression is, that a man who lives so quietly and unostentatiously—nay, even closely—as he, cannot have made much by running away. And as people don't often abscond unless they can make a "pile" by doing so, it is thought likely that the defalcations will, ere long, be traced to somebody other than the Ex-Treasurer. O course, we Canadians have no means of *knowing*, we can only *conjecture*.

The Burns festival in Canada was quite an event. All the cities had their demonstrations. The most interesting part of the performances seems to have been the telegraphing to and fro of messages, which—as they almost all contained some queer Caledonian phrases—must have troubled the operators sadly to spell out. The message from New-York, proposing a toast, to be drunk at 10 o'clock, New-York time, was duly received here, and at ten minutes past 10, Toronto time, bumpers were filled and emptied.

The great Ottawa question is approaching its solution. The Government are in great glee; the Upper Canada leader (JOHN A. MACDONALD) calculating on a majority of from twelve to fifteen in favor of the Queen's award.

I hate writing to you about our politics—unworthy as they are, at present, of that name—but I may retail an anecdote shewing that some New-Yorkers take an interest in them. The Superintendent of Education, here, the Rev. Dr. EGERTON RYERSON, has been writing a series of letters against the party who desire to change our Common School system for one resembling the Irish National School organization, and of course attacked a prominent member of that party, Mr. THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE, whose history I briefly sketched in my last letter. He wanted, for this purpose, some production of Mr. MCGEE'S, while that gentleman was in New-York, which he had read, but of which he had no copy, and could therefore only allude to from memory. Some New-Yorker, reading the Canada papers which contain the letters of Dr. RYERSON, discovered this want, and one day, while the Doctor was lamenting to a friend that he could not lay his hand upon the document in question, his messenger from the Post-Office brought in a copy of the identical work! The question is, *who* sent the document to the Doctor? what unknown friend took such an interest in our institutions? Was it Archbishop HUGHES?

A rumor was current here, not long since, that the severe frost had injured the iron tubes of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal. The report has been officially contradicted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The effects of the contraction, even of those huge masses of metal, have been calculated and provided against. The tubes have not sustained the slightest injury, and, unless something very unforeseen should occur, there will, ere long, be a monster celebration in honor of the opening of the monster bridge—the most magnificent engineering work on the continent, and, consequently, in the world. I have lately visited the works, and was more than ever struck with their grandeur. Like the Niagara Falls, you fail to understand their hugeness at first sight. You fail to perceive that, if the piers look small, it is because they rise from a river which is two miles wide. It is only by careful, patient observation that you can appreciate the grandeur of the works of man, because you have to compare them with the works of Nature. But if you can manage, *first*, to look down from the summit of one of the piers to the water, and see floating past what seem thin waifs of ice which the ice-breakers ward off, shivering them into a hundred pieces, and, *secondly*, attempt the passage of the river in a canoe, when you shall discover that the pieces of ice, in comparison with which the stones of the bridge looked so monstrous, are, in reality, masses weighing many tons, and looking almost like not very miniature glaciers—then you will begin to think the Victoria bridge a work of some little importance.

Ice-boats. My dear Sir, have you any ice-boats in New-York? Because if you have not you ought to. We have them here in plenty, and so they have at Hamilton and Kingston, too.

Don't talk of **skating**, or driving **fast horses**, or railroad riding **on the engine of the lightning-express** or even of ballooning **when a storm is blowing**, because all those amusements **are slow, decidedly slow**, in comparison with ice-boating. Take a few planks and nail them to three or four cross-pieces, until you have a platform like the ace of spades with the handle cut away, or, rather, like one of those aprons which the Knights Templar are said to wear. Put a huge iron skate near the point, which is to be the bow of the vessel. Place two ditto dittoes on each side. Erect a mast in the most convenient place, and let a bowsprit be rigged up just where it ought to be. Sails, ropes, blocks, &c., just as you please, you needn't be very particular. Rudder, or more properly, scraper, you must also have, and then your ice-boat is completed. Choose a pretty calm day for your first experiments, but, when you have learned how to handle your craft, never mind how hard it blows, the more wind the better. Wrap yourself up warmly, for it's no joke to be rushing almost a mile a minute through the air, with the thermometer at zero; and, having picked a crew of jolly good fellows to man your vessel, challenge your neighbor ice-boatman to a race, who shall make the point first. It's all very well—nay, even delightful—when you are going before the breeze; then the best skates and the biggest sails win. You skim the glassy surface of the bay more swiftly than a Summer swallow, feeling the cold blasts but little, for they carry you—almost like zephyrs—smoothly along. But beating up against the northerly or easterly wind is quite another matter. Unless your (shall I say "seamanship," when there's neither sea nor ship?—no) ice-craftship is pretty good, you will get capsized, and experience a sort of railway accident on a not very trifling scale; or you will miss stays in putting your raft about, and then you certainly will lose the race; or the boom will make an intimate acquaintance with your cranium; or, if you don't handle the tiller carefully, you'll get the mast jerked out, the sails split, or the ropes broken. But if you escape these mishaps, and, coming in a mile or so ahead, win the stakes, and, smiling, see your antagonists compelled to stand the port wine negus, or the warm, spiced beer, while you recount the incidents of your voyage—then, Oh! then, Southern stranger,—and all the more from being chilled to the marrow,—you would confess that you had experienced a new and startling, and therefore pleasing-to-talk-about, sensation.

LIABILITY OF BOOK-KEEPERS.—A case of some interest to merchants was decided in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by Judge LUDLOW. The decision turns upon the liability of book-keepers and confidential clerks. The case was that of EDWIN R. BILES, who was tried and convicted of forgery, and the decision was rendered on a motion in arrest of judgment. BILES was book-keeper to the firm of HASKINS, HEISKILL & Co., and by erasures and false adding up of the columns in the journal, defrauded the firm out of a large amount of money. Upon the trial it was shown these erasures were made in the journal, and this was assigned as a reason of its not being forgery under the law, and was ably argued upon the motion in arrest of judgment. The Court held: The entry made in this journal was calculated to deceive the most experienced merchant, the erasure and consequent alteration of the figure 6 to 5, would have the effect of allaying and not exciting suspicion; it was an evidence *primâ facie* of the accuracy of the clerk, who, having cast up the column of figures, discovers and corrects a mistake. What individual would, under these circumstances, and having confidence in all ordinary (and not, as in this case, a confidential) book-keeper, stop to recalculate the entire entry. The crime thus committed was not only a serious one, but was so ingeniously consummated as to entrap and deceive the most sagacious.

Some objection was made upon the argument of this cause to the form of the indictment, because it is therein alleged that the amount of the bills receivable had been received by the firm of HASKINS, HEISKILL & Co, but in point of law this was the fact, for the defendant was the legal agent of the firm, and it was not until the firm had thus received the funds that the defendant abstracted them by means of this forgery.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the Court are of the unanimous opinion that the offence charged is forgery, and the motion in arrest of judgment must be overruled.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.—The Governor of Michigan has sent a special message to the Legislature, accompanied by a report of the Board of Control of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which sets forth the value of that avenue of traffic. The Governor, in recommending a sufficient appropriation to complete the Canal works, remarks:

"The mineral wealth of the region bordering upon Lake Superior must find an outlet through this Canal. There is no prospect of obtaining any further assistance from the General Government. Should any accident occur by which the Canal would be closed, the business of Lake Superior would become stagnant, and the loss to the capitalists who have invested their money in that region would, in two seasons alone, amount to more than a sum sufficiently large to put this great work beyond all risk of accident. During the season of 1855, only four thousand six hundred and forty-three (4,643) tons of copper and iron have passed through this Canal, the product of our mines, while in the past season forty thousand five hundred and seventy-six (40,576) tons passed through it. Here is a ten-fold increase of business in the past four years in the single articles of copper and iron."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 217, 170, 187, 192, 194, 200, 208, 209, 212, 85, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 31.

Before Judge Betts.

MORTGAGEE—LIEN ON, FREIGHT FOR WAGES—TORTIOUS VOYAGE.

Frederick Wilson et al. vs. The Brig Experiment.—This was a libel filed by seamen to recover wages alleged by them to be due for services performed on board the brig on a voyage from New-York to Greytown and back in the Fall of 1858. An answer was put in (and afterwards amended) by Rejd & Nash, claiming to have become owners of nine-sixteenths of the brig by an absolute conveyance by way of mortgage from one Joseph P. Underhill, to secure the sum of $2,000, and setting up that they were proceeding by due process of law to foreclose their said mortgage against the brig then in their possession for that purpose; that subsequent thereto one Aaron A. Degrauw caused the brig to be arrested on process issued out of this Court to enforce a lien against her in his favor, by reason of which process and other process subsequently issued against her the claimants were deprived of their possession of the vessel, and that, while she was in the custody of the Marshal, and after the claimants and others had appeared in those suits, Degrauw without the authority or consent of the claimants seized the vessel and illegally removed her out of the District and sent her upon the voyage in question, wherefore they alleged that neither their 9-16 nor any other part of her were liable for wages incurred upon such voyage.

Their answer further alleged that the freight for this voyage, amounting to $2,300, had been collected by Degrauw through proctors, who were also proctors for some of the libelants in this suit; that said freight should have been applied to pay the wages sued for, and that the proceedings in this cause were in fraud of the rights of the claimants, and with intent to make the vessel liable for what is a charge upon the freight money.

By the Court—Independent of the state of the case upon the proofs before the Court, it is quite palpable that the matters set up in the answer supply no defence to the libel. The Court allowed the claimants to reform their original answer for the purpose of showing that the vessel had been surreptitiously withdrawn from their possession and sent to sea in fraud of their rights and under circumstances importing the connivance of the libelants with the illegal and tortious acts. But the amendments attached to the answer first interposed, if they may be intended to impute a charge of fraudulent and illegal conduct in Degrauw in getting the vessel out of the custody of the Marshal, do not charge such complicity of the libelants with that proceeding as to impeach the justness or equity of their demand. The answer does not assert that they shipped on board in aid of any illegal or improper proceeding on the part of Degrauw, or with any knowledge or notice that his possession and use of the vessel was not every way lawful and proper. Degrauw then having actual possession of the vessel with the color of a right to employ her, implied by such possession, the seamen who enlisted and served a voyage on board her would acquire a lien against her for their wages without being subject to any responsibility for the proper application of the freight moneys received on the voyage by the party having her in possession, and sending her upon the adventure. Most especially this answer is void of all show of right in these claimants to interpose in this Court, and resist an action for wages by seamen who have performed a voyage on the vessel, because it appears on the face of their pleading that they had no other title than that of mortgagees of fractional parts of the vessel, and do not aver actual possession of her or right of possession when she left port upon the voyage in question.

Nor is the position taken by the claimants tenable—that their interests in the vessel are exempt from the charge of wages, because those of other part owners ought in equity to be first appropriated to the satisfaction of the charge. The lien of wages is an entirety, and can be enforced against the ship without regard to the equities of various part owners, as between themselves. (Curtis' Merch. Seamen, 314.)

The answer alleges no satisfaction of the wages out of the freight money received by Degrauw or his counsel, and the claimants have no right, in law, to bar this action against the vessel by setting up other means by which payment might be obtained. The vessel is made primarily responsible for the debt.

The defence made by the answer is accordingly no exemption of the vessel from liability to the suit.

The proofs, however, given on the trial no way strengthen the defence. Degrauw had plainly the power to employ the vessel on the voyage in question, and to bind even the interests of these claimants.

The general decree, in favor of the libelants must accordingly pass against the vessel, and a reference had to ascertain the amount due them, allowing against them all sums already paid them.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict, and Messrs. Scoles and Cooper. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Allen M. Sherman et al.—This action, which has been already somewhat noticed, is brought to set aside certain sales of property and other dealings in which the defendant was himself, as is alleged, purchaser from the plaintiffs' corporation, while he was, at the same time, an officer of the corporation, intrusted with a part of the responsibility and duty of making the sales.

Mr. Justice DAVIES this morning rendered his decision.

On the motion for an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from parting with the lands, and the stock into which the lands had been converted, and the transportation contract, &c., which it is alleged by the plaintiffs were obtained by fraud, the opinion sustains substantially the points taken on the argument by the plaintiffs' counsel; declares that the plaintiffs have made out a *primâ facie* case; that the purchase of lands and the transportation contract ought to be retained; that the original transaction was fraudulent and voidable at the option of the *cestuis que trust*; that there has been no confirmation of the transaction by the *cestuis que trust*, and recognizes the rights of the plaintiffs to the original property, or that into which it has been transmuted.

The injunction is made permanent until the final determination of the controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

George McGuckin vs. Mary McGuckin.—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband, and the custody of the children given to him.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Nesmith vs. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—In this case—the suit to recover insurance on the brig *Achorn*—the Jury were discharged on Sunday, being unable to agree. They stood seven in favor of plaintiff; three for the defendant. Two of the Jury were discharged during the trial, on account of illness.

JUSTICES PRACTISING IN EACH OTHER'S COURTS.

We mentioned in Saturday's *Times* the case of Levin *vs.* Briggs, in which a judgment of the Second District Court was reversed in the Common Pleas, the Court taking occasion to reprove severely the practice of Justices in the District Courts appearing as counsel before each other. We are informed that Justice Charles K. Smith, who was named as having appeared for the plaintiff in that cause, has always disapproved the practice in question. He is not accustomed to appear as counsel in other District Courts, nor to allow his fellow Justices to practice in his own. The way in which he happened to become connected with the present case was, that he was visiting the court-room on the day in question, when the Justice holding Court requested him to act for Levin as an act of charity, Levin being a poor man, unable to pay counsel. Mr. Smith took charge of the case solely at this request, and as a charity. The terms imposed by the Justice as condition of an adjournment were not asked by Mr. Smith.

Alderman Bradley and Mr. Pearcey.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION,
No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, Jan. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Saturday, containing an article headed "Arrest of an Alderman," sets forth some facts which are not correct, and as my desire is (since the affair has reached the public prints) to have the matter fairly stated, in justice to both parties, will you please insert the following: On Friday last a person called at the office and requested to see a child, who was shown to him at once. He then remarked that one so young (about 10 years) could not commit a crime, and that I had better let him go home. This I had no right to do, but referred him to the committing Magistrate. He replied that he knew the whole of us, and would get the appropriation struck out of the tax bill. I remarked that I could not help it, and should perform my duty. We then both passed out of the office, as I had a man at work on the sidewalk. This man, whom I have since ascertained to be Alderman BRADLEY, continuing his remarks in the same strain, I said to him in a low tone, "I would not speak so, as no gentleman would use such language." He then used the same words that are stated in my affidavit, and which he now denies. No arrest was made. I went to Jefferson Market to make a complaint, and found him there, and for the first time ascertained who he was. To quote his own language, before the Judge, "He would not have insulted me, had I not bullied or snubbed him first." This I think will sound rather strange to those who know me, to style me a bully. And for the first time in five years has such a charge been brought against me, to my knowledge.

He received the same respectful and courteous treatment that you would receive, if you should call at the office; and let me add that if I should forget myself so far as to act the bully or rowdy, I am at a loss to perceive how that would excuse any gentleman in doing the same.

And I feel sure that the Board of Directors, whose agent I am, would not tolerate a repetition of it on my part. My aim has been always to treat all with respect and kindness, and I have yet to learn what was said to Alderman BRADLEY by me that caused him to pursue the course that he did.

Respectfully, ALEX. C. PEARCEY.

A breach of promise case is now on trial at Worcester, Mass., in which the plaintiff, Miss Mary Ann Hoy, alleges that $6,000 will not more than cure the fracture her heart has sustained by not marrying the defendant, one Peter Morris. Peter replies that he never promised to marry the fair Mary, and even if he did, is not justified in fulfilling his promise, because Mary gets very drunk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from St. Petersburg, quoted by the *Gazette de Lyon*, make known a rather grave incident in connection with the emancipation of the peasants. The Committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labors, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at Court. The wish expressed by the Committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the Committees of other provinces.

The ribbon of the Order of the Bath belonging to the Pretender, which has just been discovered as forming the bourse or cover of the cup which contains the Host at Nonancourt, has been sent up to Paris to be examined by antiquaries, in order to decide upon its genuine origin, before being admitted to the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre. The inscription found in the lining is the only proof of its authenticity. This declares that the silk of which the bourse is made once formed the ribbon of the Bath worn by the Pretender when he visited Nonancourt and was forced to fly thence, in consequence of an attempt at assassination.

A proposal has been issued for the establishment of a new club in London. It is to be called the Diplomatic Club, and its object will be to give an opportunity of meeting together and promoting a friendly intercourse between the higher classes of English society and foreigners of distinction, either belonging to the *corps diplomatique* or otherwise, visiting this country. It is to be combined on new principles, a sort of revival of the defunct Coventry Club, and having some features of a musical character.

That big negro eloped with farmer Judson's daughter from Pontiac, Mich., a short time ago, made an attempt to visit her last week. With this intention he went to Pontiac, but intelligence having been received of his movements, a large crowd assembled at the dépôt for the purpose of receiving him in proper style. The rumor is that they intended to hang him. He made himself scarce when he ascertained how matters stood, and has not been in that locality since.

Dr. Newman has been building a Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, which from its utterly ignoring all principles of Gothic art, has excited the indignation of Father Thomas, of St. George's, Southwark, and other admirers of the late Mr. Pugin. The former denounces it as "a horrid monster of a building," and "a horrid thing that frightens all the world." Some one has replied in a pamphlet entitled, *A Word to the Goths*, ridiculing Gothic architecture.

Two hunting parties went from Saratoga to the northern woods this Winter, one comprising four persons and the other seven. The first killed and saved eighty deer and one bear. The second, seventy-six deer, four panthers, one otter, three minks, five martens and one fox, besides catching over 1,500 pounds of fish, 300 pounds of which were brook and lake trout. One brook-trout caught weighed three pounds and twelve ounces.

The advertising of uncalled-for letters has been awarded by the Postmaster at Oswego to the administration paper, the *Palladium*, which decision the Oswego *Times* alleges to be flagrantly wrong, and made through political partiality.

The Northern *Journal* gives a statement that Mr. John Potter, of Hornsfield, Jefferson county, shot a white owl, at a distance of thirty-one rods. The sportsman is 82 years old, and made this shot without using glasses.

A public meeting has been held at Pittsburgh of steamboat and coal-boat men and other citizens, at which resolutions were passed opposed to the erection of the railroad bridge at Steubenville, as calculated to obstruct navigation.

The Mount Morris *Union* states that the Directors of the Genesee Valley Railroad Extension held a meeting last Saturday, and made arrangements to have a new track ready for running regular trains by the 10th or 12th of February.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Monday, an old lady kicked a boy at whom she became angry, with such force that she ruptured a blood-vessel, and died in a short time.

Young Van Tuyl, indicted for kidnapping a free colored boy from Geneva, and selling him into Slavery, has just been tried in Ontario County. The Jury could not agree.

A house of ill-fame was burnt at Cincinnati, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., and Josephine Ellison, one of the inmates, perished in the flames. She was only 18 years of age.

The New-Haven *Courier* has been shown "one of those singular but not unprecedented productions—a double hen's egg." Will somebody now show it a single hen's double egg?

They have "berries" in Winter time at the South. The wife of Mr. Berry, of Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday last presented her husband with three fine babies—two boys and a girl.

A new daily paper—the *Times*—has made its appearance in Rochester. It is to be independent of party bias.

The other poets of this country turn up their critical noses at Mr. James Gordon Bennett's maiden effort with the muses. Great is the power of envy!

It is stated that Governor Stuart, of Missouri, can drink more poor corn whisky than any other man in that State.

The Lake Superior *Miner* of the 15th inst. says that the weather at Ontonagon has been "charming," 12° below zero was the coldest.

A bill has passed the Ohio House of Representatives, changing the legal rate of interest from 10 to 7 per cent.

The University of Michigan has 213 students in the Department of Science, Literature and Art, and 143 in the Medical Department.

John F. Screiter, of Detroit, has accepted the challenge of Michael Phelan, of New-York City, to play a billiard match of $5,000 a side.

The next (tenth) Ohio State Fair is appointed to be held at Zanesville, Sept. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 70 bbls. Ashes; 3,397 bbls. Flour; 10,070 bushels Oats; 600 bushels Malt; 1,416 pkgs. Provisions; 288 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been purchased to the extent of 95 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls are quiet at $5 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, to-day; prices are unchanged. Small sales have been made at former rates. A sale of 2,500 bags Rio was reported, but not reliable.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Angostura, bags	—	200
Bahia, bags	12,675	—
Jamaica, bags	—	950
Java, pkgs	2,620	59,142
Laguayra, bags	—	1,850
Maracaibo, bags	5,032	4,777
Porto Rico, bags	—	100
Rio, bags	71,452	*12,200
St. Domingo, bags	—	96
Total pkgs	91,979	79,315

*Another party states that the stock of Rio, in first hands, is 9,780 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12c.; do. New-Orleans at 12⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely for State and Western Flour. Most holders ask full prices. The demand, however, is less animated, buyers anticipating a decline. The day's transactions comprise 8,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40, with 3,000 bbls, reported sold at $5 20, which rate is freely offered for lots of 1,000 to 5,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 50
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 40
Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and limited request, at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Southern is in less demand at languid prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 70@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 half-boxes Valencia Raisins on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, chiefly by speculators, yet the firmness with which it is held tends to restrict operations. Sales have been made of 5,000 bushels fair mixed Western at $1 35, and other sales have been reported but not reliably. Corn has been in good request, mainly on speculation, at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels old mixed Western, in store, (purchased on Western account,) at 85c. ⅌ bushel. The transactions in new Corn consist of 2,000 bushels at 80c. for damaged White Southern, and 80c.@81c. for Yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet, but stiffly held Small lots from dock, and from Railroad dépôt, have sold at prices which afford no criterion of the actual value of large parcels, which are the only lots wholesale buyers want. Barley is inactive at former quotations. A lot of State was reported sold on private terms. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 63c.@65c.; Western, at 62c.@64c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 1,400 bales Bags at 9½c.@10c. each; and 2,225 bales Bagging, part to arrive, at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Is quiet, at former rates.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 200 tons Riga, to Government, on private terms, and 1,000 bales Jute, mainly at $92 50 ⅌ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, but at prices which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is tame.

HOPS—Choice lots of last year's crop are scarce and wanted. Other kinds continue inactive. We quote crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old Hops, at 2½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Is very stiffly held, but is not actively inquired for.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, at full rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c. @42c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	490	2,237
Clayed Cuba, hhds	450	444
Porto Rico, hhds	135	214
Total hhds	1,075	2,895
Total bbls	1,811	1,038

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 370 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 50c. ⅌ gallon. Resin is in fair request, at uniform prices.

OILS—The principal kinds are stiffly held, with a moderate inquiry for them.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, here; and $13 75 for do., deliverable in March and April, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are more freely offered and sought after at 8½c.@9¼c. for Hams, 8¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly as 8½c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is brisker and dearer. Salet 2,200 bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@12½c., here, and 12½c., delivered in March and April, ⅌ ℔. Beef has been more sought after at firm prices. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 375 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 70 ⅌ bushel.

SPICES—Have been freely purchased in Boston, since Wednesday last, the transactions having amounted to 250 cases and 8,500 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 55c.@59c.; 5,000 ℔s. Mace, at 45c.; 1,500 piculs Pepper, (including 1,000 picvls for New-York,) at 9½c., subsequently held at 10c.; 200 bales Cloves, at 8¾c., subsequently held at 9c.; and 30,000 ℔s. Race Ginger, at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite animated, to-day, and sales have been made of 670 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@8¾c.; 92 hhds. do., (by auction,) at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; 436 hhds. Cuba, part at 7¼c.@7¾c.; with 537 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@8¾c., ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	2,890	4,234
Porto Rico, hhds	111	—
New-Orleans, hhds	193	4,184
St. Croix, &c., hhds	150	—
Melado, hhds	4,618	32
Total hhds	7,962	8,450
Total boxes	4,760	8,691
Total bags	—	*3840

*Bahia.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at 27c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d; 500 Oars, at ⅜d., and 50 tons Ore, at 10s. For London, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Turpentine, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; 23 casks Rice, at 22s. 6d.; 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d., and some Beef, at 17s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, and 50 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms. A vessel from the north side of Cuba to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, 40c. and $3; another from the South side of Cuba to New-York, at 42c. and $3; another from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, Coffee, $1 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
TUESDAY, Feb. 1, and during the week,
AN ENTERTAINMENT
of
UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR,
including the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever brought together
IN ONE EXHIBITION,
either in the
UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.
THE OPENING PERFORMANCES
have been a
SERIES OF BRILLIANT TRIUMPHS.
A NEW programme for every night.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR TUESDAY.
Sixth appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR.
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
No more amusing exhibition can be found than this of the Comic Mules.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL.
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
MR. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
First appearance of Madame AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES RIVERS, the great scenic rider.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful LITTLE ALICE, the renowned
LENTON and SIEGRIST,
including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
The Second Grand Equestrian Matinée will be given on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1,
The entertainment will commence with
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Morrison....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Linda, the Cigar Girl....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1859.
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1,
The performance will commence with
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Reuben Glenroy....Mr. E. Eddy
Mrs. Glenroy....Mme. Ponisi
After which, will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mobarra....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine....Miss Alice Grey

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

444 BROADWAY—BELOW GRAND-STREET. SNIFFIN'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, and EVERY EVENING During the week, BILLY BIRCH and E. BOWERS—The Double-Bedded Room—Breakfast Act—French Dancing Master—Old Bob Ridley. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER the last of his present course of lectures THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the New-York University, Washington-square. Subject—*The New Heart and the New Life*. Seats free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time, in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats....$2
Admission ticket....$1 | Family circle....50 cents.
Amphitheatre....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning at 9, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN!
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been repeated for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH,
Eliciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will give
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
when she will pass through New-York on her way to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West.
On this occasion will be represented, for the first and only time, Donizetti's admired opera of
DON PASQUALE,
in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated rôle of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTE.
The sale of tickets ($1 each) commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
Mlle. Piccolomini will leave for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN!
LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
In this week.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will have the honor to give (as above) his celebrated literary and dramatic entertainment, entitled:
"THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN."
Each evening has a sketch of a different period of Sheridan's life, with anecdotes, &c., and the
READING OF A DIFFERENT COMEDY,
With impersonations of the several characters.
First evening, Wednesday, Feb. 2, THE RIVALS.
Second evening, Thursday, Feb. 3,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Third evening, Friday, Feb. 4, THE CRITIC.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon, New-York and Everett Hotels, and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burletta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES,
Under the management of Mrs. E. O. WREN.
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Will perform every Evening, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons of this week at 3 o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES, NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!—GREATEST NEGRO MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7½, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

LECTURES.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The principal electric telegraphs hitherto invented will be explained by the aid of diagrams, and their electric principles illustrated with appropriate apparatus, by Prof. STONE, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1, 3 and 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The diagrams exhibit original telegraphic inventions, Electro-Chemical Telegraphs, Magneto-Electric Telegraphs, the Needle Telegraphs used in England, the Dial Telegraphs of France and Germany, Morse's Telegraphic Instruments, and the Printing Telegraphs of House and Hughes.

The apparatus for illustration embraces Bunsen's Carbon Battery, Bain's Working Telegraph and Call, Model of the Needle Telegraph, Morse's Working Register and Relay, the Magnets used in House's and Hughes' Instruments, Working Model of the Boston Fire Alarm, Large Electro-Magnet and Heliacal Ring, Working Electro-Magnetic Engine, Page's Magneto-Electric Machine, Large Decomposing Cells, Revolving Coils and Magnets, Large Axial Coil, Magnetizing Helices, &c., &c.

In the incidental experiments will be used Ruhmkorff's celebrated Induction Coil, and the apparatus requisite for showing its wonderful powers.

Also, will be exhibited the newly-invented Electric Signal Lights of the American Electric Ocean Telegraph Company, and the simultaneous lighting of gas jets with the apparatus of the New-York Electric Gas Lighting Company. Tickets for the three evenings, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. DE CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will lecture on the above subject before the Gillette Young Men's Association in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door and of T. R. Redway, P. H. Leonard, Lorin Clark, James Sandford, Geo. B. Durfee, P. S. Taggart, Lecture Committee.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing*.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the door-keepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute before two literary societies of young men on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859. Subject—*Social Forces*. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents to be had at D. Appleton & Co's, No. 346 Broadway; Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 523 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Embree & Jacobs', No. 134 Bowery; and at the door.

SUBJECT—THE TRUE MAN.—A LECTURE ON this subject will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 1, by the Rev. J. T. CRANE, D. D., of Jersey City, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of 24-st. German M. E. Church. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STANDARD ARITHMETICS.
COMPLETE SERIES.
ONE MENTAL AND ONE WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.
WARREN COLBURN'S
FIRST LESSONS.
"The only faultless school-book."

This little book has effected a complete revolution in the manner of teaching Arithmetic, and its system is now generally conceded to be the true one for instruction: OTHER BOOKS HAVE IMITATED, BUT NONE HAVE EQUALED THE ORIGINAL. The annual sale of this book is unprecedented; it is extensively used in every State of the Union, and what speaks most highly in its favor is, that it has secured this unparalleled circulation SOLELY ON ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS. A new edition of this work has been published, with an INTRODUCTION TO WRITTEN ARITHMETIC added, but the original text has not been changed. Teachers and others will be pleased to learn that the publishers have brought out a new treatise on Written Arithmetic, designed to follow Colburn's First Lessons, based on the same general plan, the two making a complete series.

EATON'S ARITHMETIC,
Adapted to the best mode of instruction in Common Schools and Academies,
By JAMES S. EATON,
PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER.

The cordial reception which this book has received, its general introduction, and the decided satisfaction it gives in the school room, place it in a prominent position as a text-book. Although recently presented for public favor, it is used in many of the best schools in the country and meets the approbation of the most critical mathematical teachers. The well known ability of the author and his long experience in teaching eminently fit him to prepare a text-book on Written Arithmetic.

From the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D., Philadelphia.

We have thoroughly tested Mr. EATON'S ARITHMETIC in our Seminary, and find it altogether the most satisfactory that has fallen under our notice for practical use. It is scientific, perspicuous, methodical and practical—neither too concise, nor yet too full. Divested of all useless verbiage, the principles and rules are clearly stated and systematically illustrated and applied.

From E. W. Peet, Genoa, Wis.

I have a large class in EATON'S ARITHMETIC, and like it very much. In my opinion 'tis the best text-book on Written Arithmetic published.

From J. P. Fisk, Principal Preparatory and Normal Department, Beloit College, Wis.

I am so well pleased with EATON'S ARITHMETIC that I shall put it in the Preparatory and Normal Department, in the place of Greenleaf's National.

From J. A. Taggard, A. M., Principal of the Mathematical Department of the Grammar School of Columbia College, New-York.

EATON'S ARITHMETIC has been used the past term in the Grammar School of Columbia College and has given unqualified satisfaction. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Arithmetic with which I am acquainted —J. A. TAGGARD.

Mr. TAGGARD has been Principal of the Mathematical Department of the Grammar School of Columbia College for the last ten years, and I place the greatest confidence in his ability to pronounce an opinion relative to the merits of mathematical works for schools.

CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D.,
Professor of Greek in Columbia College, and
Rector of the Grammar School.

EATON'S ARITHMETIC has recently been adopted by the School Committees of Boston, Roxbury, Bangor, Me., and other large cities and towns in the United States. Teachers and School Committees, dissatisfied with the books now in use, are requested to examine this really good book.

Copies furnished for examination on receipt of postage—15 cents. Address

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Nos. 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL.

This unique, original and popular illustrated monthly, which has now a circulation of over SIXTY THOUSAND prepaid annual subscribers, is issued for the month of February, THIS MORNING. Those who wish for an explanation of its enormous subscription list, will find it in the unrivaled attractions of the paper itself, which can be obtained of any newsdealer, or at the Publication Office, No. 406 Broadway, New-York, at ONLY FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

AUDUBON'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE
"BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA,"
NOW PUBLISHING IN NUMBERS AT
ONE-HALF OF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

The undersigned is publishing by subscription, this celebrated work of his late father, J. J. AUDUBON, F. R. SS. L. and E., &c., from the original copper-plates transferred to stone.

This edition, in softness, finish and correctness of coloring, will be superior to the first; every plate being colored from the original drawings, still in the possession of the family.

It will contain all the plates and text of the original work, embracing more than 1,000 figures of Birds, all the size of nature, represented in action amid the scenes or on the plants most common to their habits.

The entire work will be comprised in 44 numbers, each containing 10 plates, printed on seven sheets of double elephant paper, of the best quality for the purpose, 27x41 inches; and will be delivered to subscribers monthly, free of extra charges, at $10 per number; the total cost of the entire work, including the seven volumes, of letter-press, being only one half the cost of the first edition.

_ The numbers will not be sold separately excepting the first number, which will be sent as a specimen, free of expense, to any part of the country, on the receipt of $11.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1:

No. 1—Wild Turkey.
No. 2—Virginia Partridge.
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No. 6—Sea-Side Finch.
No. 7—Kentucky Warbler.
No. 8—Children's Warbler.
No. 9—Song Sparrow.
No. 10—Towhe Bunting.

Orders or communications may be sent to the subscriber, or to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway, New-York. J. W. AUDUBON.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

WRECKS AND RESCUES.

Illustrated. Just published by the Am. Female Guardian Soc., price 75c., gilt $1. Sold by booksellers, and at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, 29 East 29th-st., New-York. Profits devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

THE MORPHY AND ANDERSSEN CONTEST.—THE CHESS MONTHLY, for February, is now ready. Contains eight extra pages, and the whole of the games in the match between Paul Morphy and Anderssen, with very full notes. $3 a year; 25 cents a number. W. MILLER, No. 49 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

PAPER DEALERS, STATIONERS, BOOKsellers and printers can find ready ruled bill-heads, from two to six on a sheet, ruled by the patent steam ruling machine, the most wonderful invention of the age; it rules both sides of the sheet in once passing through at the rate of 5,000 sheets the hour, together with our usual large stock of paper. CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE LEBanon Hall Association will be held in the Hall, No. 593 Hudson st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. All persons willing to aid in this new undertaking, where a reading room, library, lectures, conversation, &c., &c., for the mental and moral improvement of young men and others, will be the object, and those wishing to receive the benefits resulting from such an Association, and where the Gospel will be preached on the Sabbath, are invited to be present and to become members. S. D. VAN BEUREN, Chairman.
J. BROWN, Secretary.

BOARD OF CURRENCY.—A MEETING WILL be held by this Board on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address on the Currency; and a paper will be read on the late consultations on that subject at Clinton Hall. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper on *Ebenezer Kinnersley, and his Connection with the Early Discoveries in Electricity*.
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected, by the Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church; by LUCIUS HART, Esq.; and by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. Speaking and singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. J. W. ALDEN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at noon. Subjects—*Drainage. The Profitable Management of Small Farms near large Cities, and City Manures.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. Every Tuesday at noon. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New York will hold its semi-annual session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order JOHN I. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE REV. DR. JACKSON, OF INDIANA, will preach, in Fleet-st. M. E. Church, EVERY EVENING this week, except Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES AND INSTRUMENTS.—WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway, have on hand probably the largest and most varied assortment of Stereoscopic Pictures now for sale in New-York, consisting of Elliott's, Goodman's and Sylvester's celebrated groups, plain and colored, and very many others by other English and American artists. Also, views (almost without number) of the principal cities, monuments and remarkable places of the world, on paper and glass, plain and colored, by English, French and American artists. Together with Stereoscopic Instruments of every quality and price, from $1 to $25, at wholesale and retail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Town and Country—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Sniffen's Campbell Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, is confirmatory of a rumor which prevailed in the City of Mexico, at the date of our last advices from there, to the effect that the commanders of the British and French naval forces at Vera Cruz had made certain demands upon the Governor there, in the names of the Ministers of their respective Governments. It now appears that these demands were for the payment of all pending debts due the subjects of France and England; for a monthly statement of all import duties; for the payment of the damages sustained in the pending Mexican hostilities, and for the repeal of the revenue laws now existing, and a restoration of those in force a year ago. The French Admiral says that the payments provided for by the French Convention must be made the same as though the revenue laws had not been modified. The Governor of Vera Cruz has replied that he will yield what is right, but no more, and that he considers that a very important principle is involved in the demands—being no less than the interference of foreign Governments to control the revenue laws of the country, and to dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed. If this course is insisted upon by the British and French Ministers, it will no doubt involve the interference of the Government of the United States.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were important, as indicating the temper of that body with reference to various matters of public interest. In the Senate, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution looking to a readjustment of the Revenue laws, so as to meet the current expenses of the Government. This resolution, which is sweeping in its provisions, and imperative in its terms, Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should ask consideration for as early as possible. After attempts to bring up the Cuban question and the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, according to previous arrangement, took the floor on the matter of Walker's arrest by Commodore Paulding. He argued at length in favor of Paulding's action, and contended that he was entitled to the commendation of the country. He was followed by Messrs. Crittenden and Seward, on the same side. The matter finally gave place for the Indian Appropriation bill, the discussion being on the amendment of the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the reservation system, which was adopted. The Senate adjourned before taking a vote on the passage of the bill. In the House, a memorial was presented from New-York, asking that the traffic in and monopoly of the public lands be stopped. Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, moved for a discharge of the House from the consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber patent, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved for a suspension to allow of the taking up of territorial business on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, but the House again refused. Mr, Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution in condemnation of the reopening of the slave-trade, and calling for the enforcement of the present laws against the traffic to the fullest extent, but the House still refused to suspend. A suspension was also refused to Mr. Houston, of Alabama, who asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of twenty millions, and to Mr. Haskin, of New York, to fix a day for the consideration of the various reports in the Willett's Point investigation. The House voted to hold night sessions for two weeks for general debate.

The Legislature did not meet for business yesterday until evening. A telegraphic summary of the business transacted, which was generally of a routine character, will be found elsewhere.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., announces that a steamship, believed from the description to be the *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst., for this port, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. She will therefore be due here on Thursday morning next.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, which reached Boston on Sunday morning, were delivered in this City yesterday morning. We have added to the telegraphic summary, various details and extracts, that will be read with interest.

By another arrival at Boston we have additional advices from Hayti, mainly confirmatory of those previously received. Gonaives was quiet on the 12th. On the 7th a brig-of-war belonging to Soulouque, made a show of bombarding St. Marcs, but she fired only a few shots, and at so great a distance that no execution was done. There was also at the same time a slight skirmish between the belligerent forces in the rear of St. Marcs, in which some few lives were lost, but no advantage was gained for either party. The principal ports of the island have declared for the Republic, and but little doubt seems to be entertained of Geffrard's ultimate success.

We have advices from Havana to the 26th inst. There is nothing new politically. Sugars were steady, and an advance had taken place in lard.

Two destructive fires are reported by telegraph this morning—one at Southington, Conn., and the other at St. Catherine's, C. W. At the former place the bolt works of the Plants Manufacturing Company were destroyed, throwing two hundred men out of employment. The loss is estimated at $100,000. At St. Catherine's, the St. Catherine's House, with the block adjoining, including the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was destroyed. The loss by this fire is also believed to be $100,000.

The Commissioner of Patents has overruled the application for an extension of the McCormick patent on reaping machines, on the ground that the patentee has received not only a reasonable but a most liberal compensation for his time, ingenuity and expense in bringing it before the public. The patent expired yesterday, and the invention is public property.

On Saturday afternoon, a notable company of the solid and brilliant men of Boston met at a dinner table in honor of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis. Mr. B. made a speech, which was well received. Governor Banks presided, and among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Professor Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr., Longfellow and Holmes.

On Sunday Theodore Parker took leave of his congregation in a brief and touching letter. It was read by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who made some remarks upon the circumstances which were separating the Music Hall Society from their pastor, and then delivered an elaborate discourse on "Culture." Mr. Parker is to leave immediately for a milder climate.

The Board of Aldermen last evening annulled the resolution previously passed, authorizing the Street Commissioner to award contracts for repairing the City Hall. Two more proposals to repave Broadway, at a lower rate than that provided for in the original plan, were read and referred. The annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was received, and it was directed that it be printed. The Board passed an ordinance rescinding the action of the Common Council in the purchase of Ward's Island. A resolution expressing disapprobation of the act before the Legislature extending the powers of the Pilot Commissioners, was adopted. The Councilmen's resolution in favor of sending a lobbying Committee to Albany was laid on the table.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, considered the question submitted to it with regard to the propriety of re-advertising the lease of the Pavonia-avenue Ferry. The complaints against the Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry Company were also examined; Mr. Shepard Knapp, the lessee, spoke for the Company, and a number of persons who are in the habit of crossing the Ferry urged that more boats were needed there. The petition asking that Division-avenue Ferry franchise might be put up at auction was before the Committee at the same meeting, and the resoultion in favor of permitting Wm. B. Townsend and associates to establish a ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton. The Committee will consider these matters further before it reports.

Another meeting of the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Alderman was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting kiosks on the sidewalks after the manner of the Parisians. Messrs. A. T. Stewart, S. V. Hoffman and Amos R. Eno strenuously opposed the project. The Committee also considered the complaints with regard to the electric clocks in the public offices. Mr. James M. Thompson, who furnished them to the City, controverted the allegations which have been made with regard to them.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered setting apart the lot now occupied by the Eldridge-street Jail, together with the one adjoining, as a site for the new County Jail. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Comptroller Haws sent in a corrected statement of judgments against the City, claims for which had been presented at his Department for payment. The total was $913,104 12. The Tax Levy was then considered. Various amendments were made. The appropriation of $75,000 for the Battery Enlargement was reduced to $25,000, and that of $10,000 for the Board of Health was stricken out. When the Board adjourned they had reduced the appropriations called for $105,300.

Thomas Paine's admirers celebrated the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of his birth, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, last evening, by a ball and supper. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, O. C. Hull and Jos. Barker, Esqs., made addresses.

A very singular and painful shooting case transpired yesterday morning—a man having shot his own servant girl through mistaking her for a burglar. It appears that Mr. Barnard, a pawnbroker in Third-avenue, heard at 5 o'clock a noise, which he interpreted as proceeding from burglars, but which was caused by the servant girl raking out the grate preparatory to making a fire, in the room underneath where he slept, and which contained the safe in which was deposited gold watches, jewelry and other valuable property left in pledge. Securing a revolver he raised up a window, and seeing, as he supposed, a burglar in the act of escaping out of the window underneath, fired. The ball took effect in the neck of his servant girl who had protruded her head out of the window to fasten the blinds back. Her injuries are believed to be mortal, although she was alive last evening.

One of the Coroners was yesterday called to hold an inquest in a novel and unusually interesting case. Some boys were playing in Lewis-street when one of their number—Wm. Black, aged five years—was pushed into a gutter through which a stream of boiling water was running, and he was fatally scalded in consequence. The water came from a manufactory in the neighborhood, and the deceased is said to be the fifth boy who has been scalded in the same way. For some reason a verdict of simple accidental death was rendered, and the boiling water is still allowed at intervals to course its dangerous way through the street.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Wilhelm Decker, the second victim of the late Elm-street tragedy. The evidence was the same as that adduced at the inquisition following the death of Robert Owens. A verdict was rendered charging John Glass with being the principal in the homicide, and James Glass and John Quinlan as the accessories. The accused were recommitted to the Tombs, where they have been confined since the death of Owens, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened very quietly for Cotton. Flour was also sparingly dealt in, and prices of common brands slightly favored purchasers. Wheat was held above the views of buyers. Corn was freely sought after by speculators, at, however, easier rates. More activity was reported in Provisions, with a good business in Sugars, Rice and Whisky. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Tinkering the Tariff.

That Mr. Buchanan, by forcing or attempting to force the Pennsylvania theory of the Tariff upon his Southern Democratic supporters, should have invited for his Administration a sound box on the ears from its last remaining friend, is a matter of no great consequence just now, although it may prove in the end to be of some use to a nation weary of Presidential pottering. But it is extremely satisfactory to find that the country is not to be subjected to a sudden and transient change in its commercial regulations for the sake of covering the financial delinquencies and incapacity of the Government.

Modifications of the Tariff can never be otherwise than vexatious to commerce, which is diverted by them from the channels in which it is accustomed to run; and they should never be made excepting on a thorough and permanent basis of principle, and after examination so mature and careful as to offer some guarantee that they will not within six months or a year be displaced by new experiments. The measure proposed by the President through Mr. Phelps, his Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is one of the most ingeniously unstatesmanlike, harassing and preposterous propositions of the kind ever offered to the assembled wisdom. Mr. Phelps and the President between them picked out from the schedules of commerce certain articles susceptible of the screw, and made up a very promising list of duties possible to be raised, the sum total of which, amounting to six millions, might for the present year at least be transferred to the income account of the Government. But what would these six millions avail in the breach, already so broad and daily broadening, of the Government expenditure? With a deficit of twenty millions already announced as impending over us; with new demands not just now easily to be calculated for military and naval expenses, contingent upon the foreign policy of the Government, and the turn which our foreign relations may at any moment take; and with a vehement cry from all sections of the ruling party for thirty millions more to be put at the President's disposal, it is morally certain that new loans must be contracted, and within a short time. It is infinitely better that these expenditures should be met by appeals to Congress, in the face of the nation, for such loans, than that they should be defrayed, even in part, by a conspicuous alteration in the rules to which our commerce has gradually conformed itself, and which cannot be overthrown in the present feeble and tentative condition of commerce, without serious embarrassment to the mercantile world. While the Government is forced to borrow, it will also be forced to explain the reason of its borrowing, and it must not be allowed to help itself out of difficulties of its own making by hindering everybody else, and disturbing the currents of private enterprise.

Faustin I. and His Manifest Destiny.

The news from Hayti, which we published yesterday, indicates the probably complete overthrow of "the Emperor Faustin the First"—and last. The imperial dignity of that remarkable sovereignty is no doubt by this time draggled in the mire, and the ephemeral glories of the dukes and marquises of that unfortunate Court have departed forever. The black vandals of a real, genuine black republicanism have polluted the throne and soiled the ermine of a real, genuine black Emperor. Soulouque has fallen from his high estate, and must expatriate himself. But, unhappy black man! whither is he to flee? The United States, so universally known as the refuge of exiled nobility, is closed to Faustin. If he came hither at all, it would not be to the commiserating welcome of generous sympathizers. If he were to land in Louisiana, his arrival might result in an auction, in which his ex-imperial disgust or his very natural indignation would be counted as nothing. If, on the other hand, he were to land at any point north of Mason and Dixon's line, it is appalling to remember that little besides the whitewashing business would await this King, who does not happen to be the son of a King. A distinguished member of his nobility—to wit: the Duke of Lemonade—certainly did visit New-York once upon a day, and did put up at one of the principal Broadway hotels. But this was in the good old times when Soulouque the First was King—and even then the illustrious Lemonade, much to the additional souring of his temper and the outrage of his dignity, was not permitted to take his punch, or indeed anything else, at the public table. But now that Faustin is down, literally down, in the mire of disgrace and in the slough of indignity, what could he possibly expect at the hands of the republicans of this country? The only redeeming feature in such a prospect is the pleasing fact that "colored persons are allowed to ride" in some of the cars on the avenues.

No! Faustin will have to find his asylum in either England or France, where they do not object to color—where, in fact, they rather approve of color if it have money to spend. In either of those countries Soulouque need neither be sold at auction nor resort to the whitewashing business. If he play his cards well, as the saying is, he may even be somewhat "flunkied" as an unfortunate martyr to the groveling tendencies of the age. Have not Louis XVIII., and Louis Philippe, and even Gen. Rosas and Louis Blanc, found a refuge in England? Was not the dispossessed Queen of Oude—from whose dominions the Cockneys believe their favorite sauce comes—an honored visitor in Paris? Why, then, may not the ex-illustrious Faustin retire to a quiet corner of Ratcliffe Highway, or to a *troisième étage* of the Quartier Latin, and weep in melancholy solitude the anguish of his fall? Of course, however, in either of the capitals we have named, the popular prejudice runs so strongly against wife-shooting, that Faustin will be obliged to deny himself the pleasure of executing the threat which appears to have been almost his last private act during his official career. His dark partner having permitted herself to suggest the propriety of his abdication, the valiant Emperor threatened to put a bullet through that no doubt estimable lady. This kind of thing would be so extremely offensive in either England or France, that the Ex-Emperor would find himself compelled, in addition to the other inconveniences attaching to his exile, to adopt a self-denying policy in his discipline with the gentle partner of his destiny, who, after sharing the glories of his Empire, will doubtless be called to partake also of the bitterness of his banishment.

Railway Reform.

The Presidents of four of the most important railways in this country, the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, have been holding a little Congress of their own at Washington for the purpose of settling the "balance of power," which holds as prominent a place in the railway diplomacy of America as in the politics of Europe. These roads are virtual competitors for the Atlantic traffic of the Great West with each other and with the great Canadian lines so recently brought into operation. They have been pulling against each other so vigorously and so long that they have acquired at last some costly experience of the dangers and difficulties attendant on such a policy, and the present object of those who control them is to ascertain whether by some harmonious combination of action they cannot enable each other to live and prosper instead of driving each other to destruction. It is, indeed, quite time that this aspect of the case should be considered, and that the great American railways should begin to profit by the bitter lessons read out to the world from the history of railway competition abroad. But the misfortunes which seem to be bringing wisdom at last to our railway directors have not had their origin in competition or in clumsy and uneconomical management alone. There are other and more serious defects in the management of our roads, upon which it would be well for this quadruple congress to bestow their attention.

It is impossible to glance over the actual condition of the railway interest in America without coming to the conclusion that, if there has been waste and extravagance in the administration of our roads, there has also been something worse than waste and extravagance in the system of financiering adopted to procure the means of building and maintaining them. The fundamental principle on which this system, in the vast majority of cases, appears to have rested, is the rather Micawberish doctrine that a note of hand, given to a creditor, is a final discharge of the debt you owe him. Instead of completing enterprises once begun by a steady pressure upon the resources of those who originate them, and forcing the stockholders of a valuable road to make all necessary efforts and sacrifices for finishing their own property, and making it profitable, the first investment in one of our roads has been commonly regarded as a mere basis of loans and hypothecations. Doubtless this system has been found admirably convenient by those intrusted with the management of railway property, and, consequently, with the negotiation of the necessary supplies. But what has been, and in many more cases must yet be, the inevitable final result? We take, for instance, the last annual report of the Reading Company, a careful and dispassionate examination of which now lies before us, in the form of a pamphlet just issued in this City; and we find that the original investment of this particular Company, on which, of course, the probable profits of the road were originally estimated, "has been gradually swelled by additions to the capital stock and by successive loans to the sum of $24,000,000," far beyond the original calculation. The prosperous business of a number of years has availed little or nothing to avert this steady growth of depressing liabilities, and the road finds itself obliged to appear in the markets to-day as a borrower, dependent, of course, upon the fluctuations of the Stock market and the uncertain movements of capital for the means of prosecuting its business, if not of supporting its existence. In the case of an individual, exposed as this road, and as all great roads in America not specially protected by specific legislation must be, to constant competition, this position would be regarded as very perilous, and few would think of complimenting a man so situated upon his financiering ability.

The case is not different with a great corporate interest. Were the future of the world of borrowers as clear as it is clouded, were it as probable as it is to-day more than improbable that the reservoirs of capital would always continue to be as accessible to our "negotiators" as they have been, the exciting and demoralizing character of such a policy would present a sufficient argument with men of practical good sense against perseverance in prosecuting it. In the present aspect of affairs, at home and abroad, this policy would seem to be as mad as it is unsound and immoral. And we trust that in the interest of the nation at large, whose mercantile character has already been more than compromised by the results of this system, as well as in the interest of the enterprises under their own charge, the "palaver" of the Railway Presidents at Washington may result in thoroughly reforming the railway financiering of America.

Better accept the most depressing present burdens, and indefinitely postpone the making of dividends, than press onward in a career which must have and can have but one possible termination, as shameful as calamitous. Were the railway history of the United States set honestly and fully before the people, the public voice would speak out trumpet-tongued upon this subject, and compel the reformation which it is still in the power of our corporations honorably to adopt.

A Registration of Voters.

The State of New-York greatly needs a Registry Law. No State needs it more. No other State so much. Several bills are before the Legislature to supply the lack. They have been introduced by Republican or American members, who zealously advocate their passage. The two parties named have a decided majority in each branch. Indeed, the Republicans alone have. Every member of the majority believes that a Registry Law should be enacted, and in his heart desires to see it in the statute-book. But no such bill will pass.

As we have said, members are honest in their belief that we ought to have a Registry. They well know that it is needed to check the fraud and perjury which vitiate our elections, and cause honest voters to turn in disgust from the polls. They are conscious that no objection can be urged against the measure which a respectable man could utter without shame. Yet, the bill will not pass.

Its defeat, by some means, at some time, through some preconcert, is inevitable. How, we do not know,—perhaps nobody does know as yet. The time to know has not come, and will not before April. But the event itself is certain—just as sure this year, before happening, as the defeat of last year is, after its actual occurrence.

The cause why defeat is sure is well known also. We have in this Empire State of ours vast political interests which would be seriously damaged by honest elections. Tens of thousands vote annually who have no right to vote at all. And we have influential politicians, party leaders, party dictators, men who lay pipes and pull wires, to whom the mass of fraudulent voters is just so much indispensable capital. These leaders cannot afford to allow a Registry Law to pass: and they have the power to kill it. The act will be performed quietly, adroitly, and without arousing general suspicion. In the first place all the Democrats in the Legislature, for the most obvious of reasons, will vote plumply against the bill. But there are not enough of them in either branch to effect its death. Killed, however, it will be, and in such manner as not to arouse the suspicion of the Republican masses. The Senate will pass it. So much can be afforded as a tub for the whale of public opinion. Then the measure comes to the Assembly, where it must get 65 affirmative votes, or fail.

It will receive from 60 to 64 as the case may be. Few, perhaps none, but Democrats will vote against it. But there will be a dozen or two of most unaccountable absences. Some members will be called home by sickness in their families. Others by pressing business. A number, who expected and fully intended to be present, will be left by the cars. Some will oversleep themselves after dinner, safely locked up in rooms not their own, at Congress Hall or the Delavan. All these delinquents will be astounded next day to find that the bill has been lost.

We judge the future by the past. If any are sanguine that the present bill will pass, they form their conclusions by a different standard.

The Philibeg and Tartans Denounced.—After the battle of Culloden, so disastrous to the chivalric young Prince Charles Edward, the last hope and pride of the ill-fated Stuart dynasty, it became the policy of the House of Hanover to abase the clans and crush their national spirit. To effect this object it was deemed necessary to prohibit the Highland costume. To wear the kilt was declared a crime against the peace and dignity of King George; to display the multi-colored beauties of the tartan drew down upon the audacious culprit a heavy penalty. The loss of their favorite dress was the calamity of which they most bitterly bewailed themselves. Though accustomed to arms, they could submit to part with their guns; and though attached to their humble homes, the retreats of their own mountains were far from intolerable. But when compelled to assume breeches, immemorially regarded as the distinguishing badge of the detested Saxon, their hearts broke.

This was more than a century ago. Gradually the wrath of the Hanoverians cooled, and the Highland dress might be resumed, at first partially and by stealth, but generally at last, and with tacit permission from those in authority. The lapse of a hundred years has not quenched the love of the Highlandman for his tartans. It was at Waterloo. It has been conspicuous in a hundred fights; and the spot where it was seen has ever been the bloodiest of the battle.

That comparatively small portion of our foreign population which comes from the mountains of Scotia, has brought across the Atlantic some vestiges of this ancient affection for the Highland dress, a feeling that chiefly manifests itself in the uniforms of military organizations known as Scottish companies. Doubtless, it was thought that at such a remove of space and time no umbrage would be taken, and that they might flaunt their plaids unmolested. But no. The philibeg has enemies even here. No quietness of demeanor; no submission to law; no general good conduct on the part of its wearers have availed to shield it from reproach. We learn that the State Military Association, at its recent annual meeting at Albany, formally and emphatically "disapproved of the Highland uniform!"

Speech from the Canadian Throne.—There is no help for it. The glory has departed from the Canadian cities. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, are henceforth provincial towns. No more shall the representative of the Queen irradiate them with the reflection of royalty. The throne will no longer continue to be erected in their public halls. Its *locus in quo* is henceforth Bytown—its material a pine stump.

Sir Edmund Head delivered on Saturday, the last "speech from the throne" which Toronto shall be privileged to hear. He plainly told the Canadians, that having solicited Victoria to select a new Capital for them they were bound to abide her decision. Sir Edmund is right. The Queen can do no wrong. She said Bytown and Bytown it is. If she had nominated Penetanguishine it would have been the same. After the Governor-General's rebuke we shall expect to hear no more grumbling of the lieges. Ministers, M. P, P's, Knights and Magnates of all grades, have only to ascend the Ottawa and go to lumbering.

Bennett on Burns.

The Poet Bennett, though he took no part in the great demonstration made last week in honor of his illustrious countryman, the Poet Burns, has come out with an after-thought, and favored the public with a piece of his mind on the subject. The author of the lines "To Mary Ann" is by no means tender or merciful in his exercitations on the author of the "Cotter's Saturday Night."

> "Burns," he says, "was a victim to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Indeed he rather sought than avoided temptation. Weak, irresolute and impulsive, he vacillated between the fumes of the whisky shop and the fires of poetic inspiration. In the case of Burns his misfortunes were of his own making." * * "The real, sincere, honest admirers of the poet, are to be found in the Scottish drinking clubs, who love their poet perhaps a little more because his songs give them a license to become drunken, deifying whisky, and enwreathing the foul fiend of debauchery with the loveliest flowers."

The late centenary celebration of the peasant bard's birthday the Poet Bennett regards as all humbug, and the Bryants, Beechers, Lowells, Emersons and Holmeses as a parcel of imbecile knaves, who got together to glorify themselves under the pretence of doing honor to Burns. There is nothing to wonder at in this screed against Burns and the men who honored his genius and virtues, and who, being only frail mortals themselves, conscious of their own weaknesses and foibles, were willing to forget the frailties of an "erring brother" whose genius and native nobility so greatly overbalanced the vices which were the result of his circumstances. For we will cheerfully admit that the difference between the Poet Burns and the Poet Bennett is considerable, if not more, as they say in the Bowery. The only point of resemblance we have been able to discover between them is that they were both Scotchmen, and that they both addressed poems to the object of their affections, whose first name was Mary. Beyond these two points, it would be difficult to find two persons so little alike as these two poets. If the morals of the Poet Bennett are extraordinarily good, candor compels us to say that his verses are extraordinarily bad, worse even than Jeremiah's figs; while the difference between the bad morals and the good poetry of Burns is much greater than that between the metres and morals of Bennett. But, perhaps, we could not put the case in a stronger light than that one wrote the ode "To Mary Ann," and the other "A man's a man for a' that and a' that." The contempt felt for the unthrifty poet, who would not sell his independence, by the amiable poet of the *Herald*—who will sell nothing else—is perfectly natural, and it is perfectly natural, too, that he should give it vent while he improved the occasion to ventilate his well-known opinions of all that class who entertain a feeling of reverence for the high-souled sons of song. "The world's riches," says the gentle Bennett, "were within the grasp of Burns, but he would not stretch forth his hand and take them.' To think of honoring the memory of so great a simpleton, is, according to the Poet Bennett, a piece of preposterous folly. It is no wonder he fell in love with "those golden locks, those golden locks." The color of the precious metal—"the gowd"—won the heart of the tender Bennett.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—It is always a dangerous experiment to follow in the wake of a great success, and doubly so when even to accomplish this small amount of hazardous enterprise it becomes necessary to storm and divert the torrent of public favor. Of the impetus of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" there can be no doubt. It has run for a fabulous number of nights, and at the present moment there is no indication of an abatement of the public favor. It is a fact about which criticism need not bother itself, or attempt to account for, except on the broad grounds of pleasing audacity in an English writer utterly unacquainted with American manners. The learned dramatist of the Inner Temple has created a sort of theatrical John Doe,—a creature of a hard legal imagination, having no real existence, but drawing an importance more than human from the circumstances by which he is surrounded. Good acting and good management have accomplished the rest. Mr. Tom Taylor's ideal of a genuine American is accepted as a good joke always is,—with favor. It was natural that some fillibustering dramatist should attempt to enlarge the area of Mr. Tom Taylor's au thorial freedom; the right man has been found, and we now have an "American Female Cousin." This work was produced last night at Burton's Theatre, and is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Charles Gaylor, a gentleman who has done better things.

We take it for granted that there is no intentional imitation of Mr. Taylor's work; there is, however, an unhappy similarity in the main incident of both pieces; also a general sameness in the *dramatis personæ*. In Mr. Gaylor's piece we have a "cousin" who astounds an aristocratic English family with the eccentricity of her manners and dialect, and who moreover is the rightful owner of the family's English estates. The same story is the mainspring of Mr. Taylor's work. We could point out other instances of inventive uniformity, but they are unnecessary. Mr. Gaylor's plot is so trivial that it offers no encouragement to the knife of the most skillful dissector. Nor can we admit that the literary merits of the play are more cheering. Slang seems to be an essential ingredient of the national character as represented on the stage. Our *female* cousin, we regret to say, is infinitely more slangular than our male relative; possessing at once a finer sense of Billingsgate and an increased volubility. In the matter of brutish rudeness, too, our fair friend bears off the palm. It is marvelous that such a virago was not handed over to the Police and fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly. An English "Cousin" presuming on such a manner of behavior would be accommodated with a more summary punishment in this happy land. For the remaining literary merits of the piece we have a single word which sums them up with exact justice. It is buncomb; buncomb from the first sentence our female American Cousin speaks to the last. There is ammunition for a month of Independence Days in this galorious production. Perhaps there is just a little too much for one night.

Miss Julia Daly impersonated the heroine with great vivacity and skill, although the latter was necessarily of the most conventional kind. A good effect was produced in the last act by the use of the human voice, after a long course of nasalities having no connection with it. We must do Miss Daly the justice to say that she speaks the most confirmed Yankee gibberish we have ever heard on any stage. The lady possesses so much talent that we cannot help regretting her proclivities towards a line of business utterly unworthy of art because untrue to nature. Miss Millie Corrie played a little part in a way worthy of commendation,—a sentimental Miss with a passion for Smith (Alexander.) There was good tact in her many apostrophes to this poet with an unfortunate name. The other characters were sustained with only moderate abilities.

A very good house witnessed the performance of Mr. Gaylor's comedy, and received it with favor. Curiosity may keep it on the bills; merit assuredly will not.

Mendelssohn Union.—The members of this Society gave a good performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," on Thursday evening, at the Cooper Institute. Miss Hadley, Mrs. Crise, Mr. Miranda and Dr. Guilmette sustained the principal solo parts, and with very marked ability. Miss Hadley has a fine soprano voice, plentiful and rich, but marred somewhat by a *tremolo*, which ought not to exist in an organ so young. The lady was warmly applauded. Mr. Miranda, the tenor, made his *début* in this City some months since under the *bâton* of Mr. Cooper. For reasons which tenors only can be expected to understand, he has recently seceded from the English opera troupe of the last-named gentleman. He is a valuable acquisition to the concert forces of our City. There are few English tenors who possess a finer organ than does Mr. Miranda; it is a *robusto* of rare sympathetic aptitude, and of good cultivation. The music in "Moses" is not favorable to such a voice, requiring a light tenor of the regular roulade school. Where the opportunity served Mr. Miranda did all that was possible, and once or twice electrified the audience. The performance was sufficent to prove, that in music of a more declamatory kind, Mr. Miranda would be admirable. The choruses were rendered with precision and spirit, and the piano accompaniments were carefully and judiciously played. It is a pity, however, that a work like this cannot be given with a full orchestra. A grand colorist, like Rossini, is heard to disadvantage when pressed into a piano-forte shape.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Jan. 31.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock this evening.

Debate arose on the question of approving the journal, a motion being made to expunge all relating to Mr. Spinola's remarks at Friday's session.

After opposition by Messrs. Doherty, Ely and Pratt, the journal was approved.

The Attorney-General sent in a report that, in his opinion, the act of 1851, abolishing tolls on railroads, did not conflict with the Constitution.

Mr. Ely gave notice af a bill to vest the title to water lands in New-York in the Mayor and Commonalty.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ames, to require District-Attorneys to make semi-annual reports to the Attorney-General; also, requiring semi-annual reports from the Commissioner of Jurors, and monthly reports from the Corporation Attorney in New-York.

The balance of the session was consumed in the discussion of bills of no general interest in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Jan. 31.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Relative to alleged abuses by Gas Companies.

Relative to steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

To charter the New-York National Vaccine Institution.

The Committee reported against allowing females to vote or hold office.

The bill relative to theatres in New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. Conkling gave notice of a bill to increase the revenues of the State by imposing additional duties on salt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Morris, to allow divorces for three years desertion by either party, and one year's continuous cruel and inhuman treatment.

By Mr. Smith, to incorporate three Base Ball Clubs of New-York.

By Mr. Law, to repeal the charter of the Trustees and Associates of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society.

By Mr. Meeks, to preserve the Fisheries of Jamaica Bay.

By Mr. Rutherford, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of penalties.

The bills to widen Seventh-avenue, New-York, and to extend Central Park four blocks on the north end, were reported favorably.

The resolution of inquiry into the salaries of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Health Officer, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters coming up,

Mr. Chandler moved to include all the Sheriffs and County Clerks in the State.

Messrs. Gover and Spencer made strong speeches against the resolution as special legislation, saying it was unworthy of the consideration of the Legislature.

After some remarks from Mr. Morris, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The House then agreed to meet at 10 A. M., and hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The resolution opposing any increase of the rates of postage was adopted.

Mr. Scholefield gave notice that he would move as a second proposition, resolutions favoring a reduction of ocean postage to 10 cents per ounce, and 5 cents per half ounce.

Mr. Snell introduced resolutions calling for a report of all the fines and expenses of the Pilot Commissioners and Harbor Masters of New-York.

Anniversary of Thomas Paine's Birthday.

SPEECHES BY O. C. HULL, MRS. E. L. ROSE, G. VAIL, &C.

The one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine was celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, last evening. The strong-minded of the weaker, and the weak-minded of the stronger sex, were gathered to the number of two hundred. From 8 until 11, dancing occupied the time.

Then the company retired to the dining-room and partook of refreshments.

Oliver C. Hull, who presided, on introducing the intellectual exercises of the evening, claimed that to Thomas Paine we owed our liberties and the successful issue of the Revolution. He thought it a reproach to this country that his name should remain unknown, unhonored and unsung. This sad state of affairs he attributed to ignorance and willful misrepresentation on the part of the press and the pulpit. If he had withheld his religious works this would not have been so, the speaker said. Intellectual vitality, he thought, would sweep away the overshadowing mockery of Christianity. Then, Thomas Paine, freed from the slime of slander, will take his place among the acknowledged benefactors of his race. [Mrs. Rose taps on the table with her fan, and the company applauds generally.]

Mr. H. closed with reading the first toast, which was as follows:

The Memory of Thomas Paine—The author-hero of the Revolution; the star that pointed the way to Independence; the light that relieved the darkness of the "times that tried men's souls," that dissipated the fears of the timid, and encouraged the hopes of the sanguine for the ultimate triumph of right over might by the Independence of the United States, the model Republic of the world, with one black spot in it.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose responded to the second toast, which was as follows:

The Rights of Man—The cause for which Paine was expatriated from England, imprisoned in France, and persecuted, slandered and abused, even to this hour in the United States of America.

Mrs. Rose said that if we were to measure Paine's talents and services by the fervency of the slanders and persecutions which have followed him, we might call him indeed a great man. He was permitted to die a natural death; the laws of the country did not allow decapitation; but he is not permitted to rest in his grave. This is not the work of superstitious Rome, but it is the doings of a country where it has been declared that the right of every one is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Pronounce your own opinions publicly and you will see whether you will be spared more than Paine was. [Great applause.] Government has annulled the divorce between Church and State, and now chaplains pray upon Congress and Congress preys upon the people. [Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.] Here, in the Empire City, in the Empire State, the same religious intolerance is seen. The Bible, a book unfit for children, is forced upon them in the Public Schools, despite the honest convictions of many citizens. If the theatre does not take to the ministers, the ministers have taken to the theatre; and since Burton's has been transformed into a *sanctum sanctorum*, it is but fair, while bad actors have become good Christians, that good ministers should become bad actors. [Laughter.] "But" said Mrs. R., "it is the richest thing for the clergy to be afraid for sophistry when they stand at the fountain-head whence all sophistry flows."

The lady's remarks were received with hearty applause.

The third toast was

Free Inquiry—In religious and civil institutions it is the characteristic feature of *Common Sense*, the *Rights of Man*, and the *Age of Reason*.

Mr. G. Vail responded, giving a biographical, philosophical, and metaphysical sketch of Paul Jones, life, which he said derived its inspiration from Paine's works.

The fourth toast was as follows:

Education—The husbandry of the mind. Plant the thorns of superstition and you will gather in the briars and thistles of bigotry; sow the seed of demonstrable truth, and you will reap a plentiful harvest of the fruits of knowledge, to enrich not only the present but future generations.

The fifth toast was in honor of the exponent of their principles, which is published in Boston.

The other toasts were as follows:

7. *The faith of Paine.*—The world is my country, and to do good is my religion.

7. *The Press*—The mirror of the mind—to be usefully free it should ever reflect the truth, and breaking the shackles of political and religious intolerance, contend for the liberties of the people as zealously as it would guard its own.

Jos. Barker responded.

8. *Woman*—The recognition of her rights will give the best evidence of the appreciation of her worth.

After the conclusion of the speaking, the company again returned to the ball-room, where they remained till an early hour this morning.

Enlarging the Canal Locks.—It is stated that the Canal Committee of the Senate are preparing a report in which the State Engineer's reply to the Senate resolution will be examined. The Committee, it is understood, will be able to show that the cost of lengthening one tier of locks, as proposed by Mr. Prosser, will be materially less than the State Engineer supposes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual ball of the Light Guard, which took place last night at the Academy of Music, was the finest ball of the season hitherto, nor is it too much to say that it cannot be surpassed hereafter. The Tigers were, unequivocally, up to the mark, and even went beyond it. Rarely, if ever, was the interior of the Academy more splendidly decorated, even in the ordinary adornments of flags, streamers, American Eagles, gas-jets, festoons of flowers, and rainbow-tinted variegations of draperies, while in some striking peculiarities it certainly went ahead of anything that has been attempted within its walls. Not content with hiring Dodworth's band of 100 pieces, sixty for the dance, and forty for the parade, playing alternately, the former doing the quadrilles, polkas, lanciers, galops, and schottisches, while the latter was Mars-like, martial and military, in the intervals of the dance,—not content with this musical attraction, what did the Light Guard do? They went to Nature and not to Art for minstrels, whom not HANDEL, MOZART, BEETHOVEN ever dared to censure, to say nothing of such lesser lights as STRAUSS or JULLIEN. They went to the canaries, hired 100 of them in separate cages, suspended them from the front of the boxes in each tier, at the distance of four or five feet apart and dangled some of them from the dome, and left them there to sing. And they did sing. They sang when the band didn't play and when it did play, but they were chiefly audible when it didn't. They enjoyed the scene amazingly, trilling from all their throats (except a score or so that had privately gone down to their seed-boxes for supper) as only birds that are in a perfect state of ecstacy can trill. Perhaps, gazing through the wires of their cages on the immense crowd below, they were more astonished and delighted than ever birds were before.

Plainly, the ball of the Light Guard last night was a grand affair. The shields, spiked with pistols and daggers; the stacked muskets; the two six-pounder field pieces; the howitzer and the Tiger above it, could not frighten the ladies, who were there in number beyond our computation, and in dresses that ought to have made the fortune of at least two score of milliners. And the members of the Guard themselves were there in full force, with the Washington Greys in uniform, and members of the City Guard out of uniform for guests, besides deputations from the military companies of Philadelphia, Boston, Troy, Albany and other cities. Several officers of the United States Navy were there, including Lieutenant STONE, who went on board the *Resolute* with Captain HARTSTEIN to present her to the Queen. To-morrow night the first regular meeting of the Company since the election will be held at the armory, in Lafayette Hall. The newly elected civil officers are HENRY R. MCMURRAY, President; Henry Molten, Vice President; D. M. Henriques, Treasurer; James Davis, Jr., Recording Secretary; and S. M. Blatchford, Corresponding Secretary.

THE WAY IT IS DONE ON THE ISLANDS.—It is a chronic complaint with the Police that, after they have arrested a notorious offender, and produced direct evidence of his guilt, the chances are against his being punished at all, and that, even if he be sent to Blackwell's Island for four or six months, he is often back again in the City in as many days for them to watch, and, when caught in the performance of some unlawful act, to arrest again. The fact that the complaint is well grounded is the reason why, when the late Mayor WOOD made forays on the street-walkers and others, their numbers did not appear to be at all diminished; and it is also the reason the names of many criminals appear so often in the reports as having been arrested and sent to the Island, while, if they had been made to serve out their first sentence, they would not have been in the City to commit depredations. Their release or escape from punishment has generally been charged to the successful manipulations of men who are known to those familiar with police matters as Tombs shysters, or the unwarrantable interference of some lower-class politician. But it was not until yesterday that we heard of any Governor of the Almshouse having been instrumental in returning parties to the City before the expiration of their terms. In the case of MARY JANE BROWN, who with others was arrested as a street-walker, and taken before Justice WELSH, her counsel, by way of showing that she was not so bad a girl after all, stated that she was discharged from Blackwell's Island on the 22d of January, by order of Almshouse Governors MALONEY and DUGRO, *having served ten or twelve days on a commitment for six months.* The Justice inquired of the counsel if he could prove his assertion, and the counsel said not at that moment, but that he could prove it fully, if he were allowed time. In order to give him time, and that it may be ascertained whether such acts are common with Governors of the Almshouse, the woman was remanded.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND KIOSKS.—The Committee on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 12 M. yesterday. The Chairman, Alderman STEPHENS, read a communication from the Street Commissioner, stating that the electric clocks in the public offices of the City, furnished by Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON, needed frequent visiting and regulation, and requesting instructions from the Common Council with regard to them. Many letters, testifying that the clocks were good time-pieces, were read, and Mr. THOMPSON argued his cause. He complained that the officials who have charge of the clocks, did not properly take care of them. Some of the clocks had been tampered with maliciously by some one. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some persons to drive the clocks out of the public buildings. Unless sulphurate of copper was furnished for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the clocks, they must be stopped in a few days. Colonel PINCKNEY, of the sixth regiment New-York State Militia, represented that that regiment needed a stand of colors, and that the Common Council ought to furnish one. The consideration of the propriety of erecting Kiosks in the streets was resumed. Messrs. A. T. STEWART, S. V. HOFFMAN, and R. AMOS ENO, opposed the erection of Kiosks, on the ground that they would obstruct the sidewalks and be nuisances, as they were in Paris. No one appeared to dispute their opinions, and the Committee adjourned.

NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.—A lecture on this topic was delivered last evening, before the Mercantile College of BRYANT and STRATTON, at the Cooper Institute, by Captain J. H. BELL, it being introductory to a course on the same subject, which is taught in the Institution. It embraced a definition of the outlines of the Zodiacs and of the lines and circles used in navigation and astronomy. He first entered into a description of the nature of a sphere, divisions of the horizon and of the zenith, nadir and antipodes, as well as the influence of the earth upon the heavenly bodies: the nature of azimuths, amplitudes, measurement of the great circle, as applicable to latitude, longitude, altitude, right ascension and declination. These subjects were treated in an attractive and interesting manner, and remarks upon the importance of a thorough knowledge of them to the officers and commanders of our merchant ships, closed the lecture. Seamen and others, interested in the study of navigation, were invited to attend the lectures, free of charge, on every Monday evening.

LIBERALITY IN A PAWNBROKER'S SHOP.—It is not often that the visitors in a Pawnbroker's shop are the recipients of donations. Some dozen persons, on Saturday afternoon, were in the Pawnbroker's establishment of Mr. SOLOMON D. WILLIS, awaiting the exchanging of the personal effects they had brought with them for money, when suddenly a man in the garb of a sailor rushed into the place, pledged some gold studs for $3, and immediately commenced distributing it to those around him. Such an unprecedented disposal of money obtained startled the pawnbroker no less than the customers. The son of Neptune immediately offered a gold watch in pledge, but the pawnbroker declined any further loans to a man he considered crazy. It subsequently turned out that the sailor was WILLIAM H. HORTON, the mate of a ship, and that the studs and gold watch had been stolen from a shipmate named C. F. BANDPOLTY. HORTON was committed to the Tombs for trial.

SERVANT GIRL MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT.—Mr. HENRY BARNARD, who keeps the pawnbroker's establishment in Third-avenue, near Eighth-street, yesterday morning shot his servant girl—mistaking her for a burglar. The girl, whose name is BRIDGET LEDDY, got up at 5 o'clock, a much earlier hour than usual, and commenced making a fire in the basement. Her noise awoke Mr. BARNARD from a sound sleep, and he supposed that burglars had entered the house—the supposition being strengthened by the fact that several burglaries had been recently committed in the neighborhood. He seized a revolver, and shoving up one of the front windows, called out, "Who's there?" The girl hearing him call, raised a basement window and put out her head to respond. Mr. BARNARD still supposing that it was a burglar, and that he was hoisting the window to escape, immediately fired. The ball took effect upon the right side of the neck, directly under the ear, and the unfortunate girl fell back upon the floor, screaming, "I am murdered." Mr. BARNARD at once recognized her voice, and exclaimed to his wife, "O my God, I have shot the girl!" Dr. MOTT and other Police Surgeons were called to dress the wounds of the girl. There were found two wounds under the ear, as if two shots had been fired, but it was impossible to tell whether such was the case, as the two wounds might have been made by the glancing of a single ball. Mr. BARNARD could not say whether more than one barrel was discharged, as he did not know how many chambers were loaded. He said he had received it as a pledge from an Ex-Policeman, and he knew it was partly loaded. The Police took Mr. BARNARD into custody, but the girl refused to make any complaint against him, alleging that the shooting was accidental. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday took her *ante-mortem* deposition. She corroborated the statement above with one exception. She put her head out of the window to fasten the blinds back, when she heard some one above her call out twice. She looked up to see who was calling, and immediately was shot. Mr. BARNARD subsequently told her that he shot her, supposing that she was a burglar. The room in which she was is where the jewelry received in pledge is stored. She was on friendly terms with Mr. BARNARD, and he had always treated her kindly. She states that she did not answer the call, because Mr. BARNARD called out "MARGARET," instead of her name. The reason of his calling out the wrong name was subsequently explained to have arisen from the fact, that MARGARET was the name of the girl who had preceded BRIDGET in his employ. Upon the statement made by BRIDGET the Jury which had been impanneled in the case rendered a verdict, exonerating Mr. BARNARD from all blame.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of this Institution was held, last evening, at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker-street. The objects are to provide medical aid for the sick poor, especially for women and children; to secure the services of well-qualified female physicians in the care of sick women; and to form a school for training nurses. The Infirmary was established Jan. 30, 1854, and has been sustained almost wholly by the contributions of benevolent persons, and by the efforts of the generous ladies who have devoted themselves to the work in getting up an annual Fair. They have thus far been enabled to sustain themselves without getting in debt, but the increasing demand for admissions make it desirable to enlarge their accommodations. The success of the Institution thus far more than realizes the expectations of its friends. Of the large number of persons who have been inmates of the Infirmary not one has died.

THE FERRY-HOUSE NUISANCE.—The managers of the various ferries have long had reason to suspect that the ferry houses were used for purposes for which they were not intended, without being able to see clearly how they were to remedy the evil. That they have been "trysting places" for numerous parties whose characters would not stand investigation and leave them as much respected by their friends as they now are. Had they been what is known as "public characters," the police would have had no difficulty in deciding how to act, but as they are not, and there was danger of making a mistake, and so nothing was done until now, when policemen are stationed at the ferries with directions to watch, and when satisfied they have a clear case, invite the parties to move on.

Mr. VANDENHOFF announces for this week, commencing Wednesday, a new entertainment, entitled "Evenings with Sheridan," in which he has achieved great success in Boston, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. The programme is most attractive, comprising off-hand anecdote, personal description and criticism, with the reading of one of SHERIDAN's admirable comedies.

FIREMEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—A prayer-meeting for firemen is held every Monday evening, at the Vestry of the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, at which there is a good attendance and increasing interest. The first Monday of the month being the regular monthly concert, the prayer meeting on that week is held upon Tuesday evening.

BRANCH AGAIN.—We understand that STEPHEN H. BRANCH intends to apply to the Supreme Court immediately for a new trial on the indictment for libel against Mayor TIEMANN and others, upon which he was convicted last Summer. Messrs. WHITING and J. W. ASHMEAD are his counsel.

FIRE IN SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—About 7 o'clock last evening a frame building was destroyed on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street. The fire was accidental, and the loss about $1,000, which is covered by insurance.

Police Reports.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD—ARREST OF AN ITALIAN WOMAN ON SUSPICION.—About two weeks ago Policeman Dilks, of the Fourteenth Ward, noticed an Italian woman buying some bread in a bakery shop in Crosby-street, and particularly remarked that in payment of a loaf of bread she tendered a five-dollar gold piece and received the change. The night after the Policeman noticed the woman enter a grocery store near the bakery shop, and again offer another gold piece in payment of a small purchase. For several nights the same thing was repeated, and at last the Policeman felt sure that the woman could not have obtained so much money in an honest way, and he accordingly obtained the services of a friend of his, and detailed him to watch the premises where the woman apparently lived, in the rear of No. 47 Crosby-street. A strict watch was kept up, but nothing transpired until Saturday last, when the woman commenced a tour through Prince Spring and Broome streets, and in payment of small purchases tendered gold pieces, and received good money in change. As far as practicable the officer went into the places where the coin was passed, and requested the shopkeepers to hold on to them until they heard from him. At last the woman went into an exchange office, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, kept by George Peyton, and requested Mr. P. to give her gold pieces for bills, these bills being part of the very change she had received. The woman particularly desired that the gold pieces she wanted from Mr. Peyton should be as new and as thick on the edge as possible. Policeman Dilks now entered the place, and noticed one of the detectives in conversation with Mr. Peyton; feeling sure that it was in regard to the gold, and that the detective might arrest her, he deemed it prudent to arrest the woman on suspicion, which he did, and conveyed her to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. It then turned out that the gold pieces passed by the woman had been ingeniously sawed down about half an inch edgeways; about $1 30 worth of gold taken out; the cavity was filled in with base metal; the edges closed together apparently by great pressure; the piece was then "remilled," and the coin looked as well and would ring as well, when struck, as a genuine coin, and the fraud could only be detected by weight. As a test, one of the pieces was taken to a bank, and was pronounced good, and the officers of the bank would not believe it was a "tinkered" piece until it was weighed. The woman gave the name of Carmemi Baigi, and said her husband worked as a bookbinder in the establishment of James G. Shaw & Co., No. 50 Walker-street, being the same place where the murderer Cancemi was formerly employed. Angelo Baigi, the husband, was then arrested and locked up. The house where they lived was searched, but nothing was found which would tend to make it appear that the "cutting out" process was performed there. The two prisoners were taken, yesterday, before a United States Commissioner, and the woman was held for trial, but the man was discharged. It appears that the United States Assistant Treasurer, John J. Cisco, detected the fraud some months ago, and employed a detective, who has been working on the case ever since, and would, no doubt, have traced the affair up until the manufactory was discovered had not Policeman Dilks arrested the woman.

ARREST OF AN ELDERLY SWINDLER.—An elderly and respectable looking man, giving his name as David M. Whitney, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with passing worthless bank notes on shop-keepers in the Twentieth Ward. The bills passed were on the Warwick Bank, of Warwick, Rhode Island. He entered the clothing store of Abraham Harris, No. 369 Eighth-avenue, where he tendered one of the spurious notes in payment for a vest. Mr. Harris examined the Bank Note Detector, and not finding any mention of the bill, declined taking it. Whitney became indignant, seized Harris by the throat and choked him. An officer was called, and Whitney was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and attempting to pass bad money. In his possession was found about $40 of counterfeit money, mostly in Warwick bills; $22 in good money; two bonds, with coupons attached, for $500 each—one of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Company, payable to J. M. Grinnel or bearer, and the other on the Washington City and Mining Company, payable to E. Lott or bearer. There were also found upon him fourteen printed promissory notes, not filled out, and containing the following signatures: Three signed Patrick K. O'Brien, and indorsed Arthur Simonson; two signed Charles S. Palmer; two A. P. Allen, and indorsed the same; two J. Berrian, and the remainder K. Williams, indorsed J. H. Cobert; H. R. Howlett, indorsed Thomas Lawson, and Henry A. Shute, indorsed John Fagrie. Whitney stated that he received these notes from some man to keep for him; that he received the bank bills from two different brokers; that his business is that of a speculator, and that he lived at the "Rainbow," in Beekman-street. He was committed for examination.

A SUCCESSFUL FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.—On Saturday evening a middle-aged German woman known by the name of Augusta Marshall, went into the store No. 415 Hudson-street under the pretence of purchasing, when she was detected secreting goods under her shawl. She was handed over to an officer, and taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. After considerable difficulty, it was ascertained that she lived at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and on searching her house there were found stowed away in an attic room goods of nearly every description, silk dresses, mantillas, basques, shawls, laces, ladies' hats, tablecloths, and other articles, all worth $1,200. The property was removed to the Ninth Ward Station-house to await identification, and the successful female shoplifter was committed to prison. A large number of storekeepers appeared yesterday and identified portions of the goods as having been stolen from their stores. There is an immense batch of articles still awaiting claimants at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to which place they were yesterday removed.

WRITING THREATENING LETTERS.—David Egan recently lodged and boarded in the family of Mr. Thomas Roper, No. 124 Clinton-place. Mr. Roper insisted upon Mr. E.'s paying for his bed and board, but the latter, deeming the importunity an impertinence, Mr. Roper became indignant and expelled Egan from his premises. Egan then sought to revenge himself by writing threatening and obscene letters to Mr. Roper and his wife. He was arrested on the charge and brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Magistrate who was presiding held him for trial.

CONFESSION OF THEFT.—Thomas Jackson, a young man residing in Clark-street, yesterday confessed to a Sixth Ward Policeman that he and one Thomas McCarthy recently stole five gold watches from the jewelry store of Jacob Rothschild, in Broad-street, Newark, N. J. Three of the watches, he further stated, had been sold to Hermann Isaacs, a tailor, of No. 55 West Broadway, for $39. On his statement Isaacs was arrested and committed by Justice WELSH to answer, in default of $1,000 bail. McCarthy is still at large.

AN UNTRUSTY PORTER.—Simon Lechner, porter in the store of G. Ketchum & Co., No. 289 Pearl-street, was observed, at an early hour yesterday, to place a box in a peddler's wagon. Supposing that the porter might be taking unwarrantable liberties with the goods of his employer, the officer arrested both him and the peddler, Stephen Kissner, who resides in Williamsburg. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH and committed to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Jane Murray was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit bill on the Union Bank of Swanton Falls, Vt., in payment of groceries purchased of Nicholas Fink, No. 444 Houston-st. She was locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer Welch, of the Harbor Police, arrested, yesterday, Terrence Halewell and Timothy Harrington, for stealing 3 bars of pig iron from on board the bark *Star of the East*, lying at Pier No. 37 East River. They were locked up for examination.

THE UPHAM ABANDONMENT CASE.—Justice WELSH yesterday ordered a dismissal of the complaint in this case, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at the Sixth Ward Station-house upon the body of WILHELM DECKER, the second victim of the Elm-street tragedy. The first victim, it will be remembered, was ROBERT OWENS, a stevedore of Brooklyn, who was shot through the heart and instantly killed. CATHERINE DECKER, the wife of the deceased, WM. MYERS, his stepson, MICHAEL TOBIN and JOHN QUINLAN were examined, and gave precisely the same evidence they gave at the inquest following the death of OWENS. Dr. SIMMONS, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, stated that his death was caused by two gunshot wounds. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said WILHELM DECKER came to his death by the effects of a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN GLASS, aided and abetted by JAMES GLASS and JOHN QUINLAN, at No. 21 Elm-street, on the night of the 15th of January, 1859." Following the verdict the accused parties were formally examined by the Coroner as previously, and then recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. JAMES LOFTUS, who at the previous inquest was adjudged accessory to the murder was not implicated in the homicide of DECKER. He is still locked up in the Tombs awaiting in common with the others the action of the Grand Jury upon the previous case.

BOY FATALLY SCALDED FROM BOILING WATER IN A GUTTER.—The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest in the case of a boy, five years of age, named WM. BLACK, who, while playing with some other boys in Lewis-street, was accidentally pushed into a gutter, through which a stream of boiling water was running, and so severely scalded that he soon died. The water proceeded from WICKERSHAM's wire railing manufactory in the vicinity. The testimony was very decisive as to the deceased having been scalded by falling into the gutter referred to, and Dr. BOUTON, who made the *post-mortem* examination, announced that death was caused by the scalds. In the course of the inquest the fact was developed that the deceased was the fifth boy who had been scalded in the same way, though fortunately none of the other cases were fatal. The Jury, notwithstanding these facts, rendered a simple verdict of "Accidental death."

BROKE HIS NECK.—An unknown man was found on the steps of the dwelling-house No. 74 Baxter-street at an early hour yesterday morning, with his neck broken. He is supposed to have tumbled off the steps while intoxicated. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was about 35 years of age, under medium height, and had light hair and a full and ruddy face. He was dressed in a black suit, blue mixed under-shirt and pegged boots.

FATAL SCALDS.—WM. D. HORAN, a child nineteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 51 Elizabeth-street, was yesterday fatally scalded by the upsetting of a bowl of hot tea upon his neck and shoulders. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—WM. K. DOHERTY, a boy nearly three years old, died yesterday from strangulation, caused by a piece of meat lodging in his throat. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 124 Tenth-avenue.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—MORE PROPOSALS FOR REPAVING BROADWAY—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL PARK—THE WARD'S ISLAND PURCHASE ABROGATED.

The Board of Aldermen last evening resolved that all action of the Common Council providing that the Street Commissioner make and award contracts for repairing the City Hall, should be held null and void.

A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Cummings, Jr., with proposals to repave Broadway with Belgian pavement, according to the specifications of Mr. Waterbury's plan, at $1 20 per square yard for the pavement proper, and 30 cents for bridge stones. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution in favor of paving State-street, from Whitehall to Battery-place, with Belgian pavement, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, being their annual report. The Commissioners say it was not till about the 1st of June that a force could be organized and operations commenced with proper regard to efficiency. The work has been mainly done in five months, from July to December. It would be difficult to communicate the exact progress of the work. The Commissioners, however, state that the thorough drainage of the part of the Park below the old Reservoir is nearly completed, the drive is for the most part graded, and portions of the drive intended as samples have been constructed in different methods with their superstructure, in order to test the relative cost and efficiency of each. The ride for equestrians is in progress. Several miles of the walks are graded, drained and graveled and in a condition for use. Three bridges or viaducts, over which the carriage road is carried and under which the horseback ride is to pass, are in a state of forwardness, and promise to be structures of beauty as well as utility. The promenade is nearly complete, with its broad walk and rows of transplanted trees of twenty years growth. The Commissioners also refer to the beautiful crop of shrubs, the skating pond and other features. The paper was ordered printed.

Alderman SMITH offered a preamble, reciting that it is believed that the purchase of Ward's Island by the Corporation was improvidently and inconsiderately made, and that the City does not need the property for the purposes for which it was intended, and presented a resolution ordaining that the resolutions for the acquisition of it be rescinded. The Board refused to refer it to the Committee on Ordinances (5 to 8) and adopted it (9 to 6.)

Attached to the resolution as at first presented was a provision for the appointment of arbitrators to assess the damages, if any, sustained in consequence of the action of the Common Council.

Alderman BRADLEY moved as an amendment that this clause be left out, and it was carried. Alderman BRADLEY said that at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Saturday, the Mayor contended that much of the land referred to was under water, and by a State law already belonged to the City. The Mayor had further intimated that the whole of Ward's Island was the property of the City under an old grant. He was not certain that the subject was not undergoing an inquiry.

The annual report of the Street Commissioner, giving details of work done by his Department, was received, and it was ordered that it be printed.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution expressing disapprobation of the act before the Legislature extending and enlarging the powers of the Pilot Commissioners. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Committee to go to Albany, was read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that it be referred to the special Committee of five which has the City Inspector in charge. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY thought the Committee on Salaries and Offices was the appropriate Committee.

It was finally laid on the table.

A communication was received from Messrs. Elihu Blake and Abner Woodruff, offering to repave Broadway according to Waterbury's plan for $1 20 per square yard, and save the expense of bridge stones by using the Russ pavement for cross-walks; the bridge stones would cost $2 70 per square yard if used, and if they were thus dispensed with $7,500 would be saved. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the plan and specifications of Mr. Waterbury, previously laid on the table, were, on motion of Alderman PECK, referred to the same Committee.

A resolution directing the compilation of the ordinances relating to the City Railroads and Ferry Companies was referred, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

Aldermen's Committee on Ferries.

THE PAVONIA-AVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, DIVISION-AVENUE AND CLIFTON AND FORT HAMILTON FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman TUOMEY presiding.

Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, of the Erie Railroad Company, stated that he had purchased the lease in behalf of the Pavonia Ferry Company, and taken steps for the establishment of a Ferry from the foot of Chambers-street to Pavonia-avenue, New-Jersey. Owing to legal difficulties in New-Jersey, the Pavonia-avenue Ferry Company had been unable to put the ferry in operation. He thought that but for the difficulties of last year the ferry would have been in successful operation a year ago. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company used the Ferry for the purpose of conveying passengers across, and paid a yearly rent of $9,050. The question which the Committee is to pass upon is whether the ferry lease shall be readvertised. No definite action was taken with regard to it.

The resolutions directing the Counsel to the Corporation to declare the lease to the Twenty-third street and Green Point Ferry Company null and void, because the Company had failed to comply with the directions set forth in resolutions passed by the Common Council requiring the Company to place additional boats on the ferry, were next considered by the Committee. Mr. Shephard Knapp, on behalf of the Ferry Company, said that after the passage of the first resolutions he had seen the Mayor and the Mayor had advised him to take no notice of the matter. The ferry had been a losing matter; it had been run at an annual loss of $10,000, and if the Common Council wanted the Company to give up the lease the Company was ready to do so; if to pay damages let the damage be shown. Wm. McDonald, an undertaker, stated that he had had to wait twenty-five minutes for a boat at the Twenty-third-street Ferry. John McCann and James Skidmore testified that they had been detained—the latter an hour and a half or two hours,—waiting to cross the ferry. Mr. John Clark said that since Mr. Knapp had purchased the Tenth-street Ferry, the Twenty-third-street Ferry had been conducted in a very irregular manner. For the last week the boat at the Twenty-third-street Ferry had made quicker trips than was usual, probably for the purpose of drawing wool over the eyes of the public. Mr. Richard Moran gave similar testimony. The further consideration of the subject was postponed to Thursday next, 2 P. M.

The petition asking that the Division-avenue Ferry might be put up at auction, was also before the Committee. Alderman BRADLEY stated that the Ferry had never been leased. The Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Companies had used the Ferry for nine years without paying any rent for it. Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue asked that the Ferry franchise might be put up at auction, and said he would give $10,000 for it and the Grand-street Ferry.

The resolution in favor of permitting Wm. B. Townsend and associates to build a ferry-bridge just south of and adjoining the New-Brighton Ferry Bridge for the purpose of a ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton, paying a yearly rent of $1,500 to the City, and retaining the Ferry privilege during the pleasure of the Common Council, was next read. Mr. Townsend urged the propriety of granting the privileges provided for in the resolution, and the Committee adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE COUNTY JAIL—ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY—TAX LEVY REDUCTIONS.

The Board met last evening. Councilman OTTARSON presented a petition from the residents and property-owners on Fulton-street, east of Broadway, representing the filthy condition of that street, and asking that it might be kept properly cleaned. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Councilman VAN TINE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the site proposed in Ludlow street is unfitted for that purpose.

Whereas, The site of the present County Jail in Eldridge-street is the most suitable if slightly enlarged, and

Whereas, The City owns the property on the south side of said jail, said property being 23½ feet front, which if added to the ground occupied by the present jail, will be amply sufficient for the site of the building proposed to be erected; therefore

Resolved, That the ground now occupied by the County Jail, in Eldridge-street, together with the lot adjoining thereto, belonging to the Corporation, be and the same is hereby set apart as the site for the new County Jail.

Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller. After having been read it was laid on the table to be taken up when the Tax Levy should be considered, Feb. 16:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith, a corrected statement of judgments against the City, which have been presented to this Department for payment: and which upon examination and conference with the Corporation Counsel, appear to be final, and should therefore be provided for in the Tax Levy, now before your honorable body.

In making up this statement, I have taken

First—The aggregate amount of judgments paid, which now appear in detail in the tax levy. As these are liquidated, there is no apparent necessity for spreading them again on the records. Their insertion in the levy is merely for the purpose of reimbursing the Treasury, the amount being borrowed from other appropriations; the total of which is $72,087 67.

Second—Statement in detail of judgments yet to be paid; of which a part are already included in the tax levy, while others have been perfected since the annual estimates were transmitted by my predecessor, the total of which is $635,303 21, exclusive of the judgment obtained by the State for $170,713 24.

I am assured this list is yet incomplete; that other judgments, obtained in the Marine Court, are not yet specifically reported to this Department, but which it is desirable should be ascertained, in order that their liquidation may be provided for.

It will also be necessary to make provision to meet claims in litigation which will probably become judgments within the ensuing ninety days, the amount of which I estimate at $40,000.

It will facilitate an intelligible entry of the accounts of the judgments herein referred to, by adopting in the Tax Levy, the accompanying schedule, as to form.

This whole subject has been of great embarrassment, both by reason of the amount involved, and the existence of such a complication of affairs, as has rendered appeals to the Courts of so common occurrence. It was designed by the amended charter of 1857, in the establishment of the "Auditing Bureau," in connection with the power given the Comptroller to audit and settle claims in which the Corporation is a party, to furnish an expeditious mode of adjustment. The clerical force however which was provided for this has been entirely inadequate. Duties of such responsibility ought not to be hastily disposed of, and it is not improbable that creditors, in seeking their remedies at law, have been actuated more by a desire to hasten collections than to mulct the corporation in costs. Whatever the cause, the result is disastrous in the extreme, and I shall endeavor, by every means in my power, to prevent its recurrence, preferring settlements with individuals upon just and equitable terms to the hazardous and expensive ordeal of law. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWES, Comptroller.

RECAPITULATION.

Judgments paid	$72,086 67
Judgments to be paid	635,303 21
Judgment to the State	170,713 24
Judgments within the next 90 days (say)	35 000 00
Total	$913,104 12

An invitation was received, and accepted, to attend the annual ball of the Michael Toumey Guard at Niblo's.

Numerous unimportant papers were received from the Board of Aldermen.

The Tax levy was then taken up.

On motion of Councilman OTTARSON, the appropriation of $45,000 for the Board of Health was reduced to $10,000.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that the $10,000 appropriated for the Joint Committee on Accounts be stricken out.

Councilman CORNELL spoke against the amendment.

Councilman LAMBIER feared that the whole amount would be frittered away if it was appropriated. The clerks in the employ of that Committee used their time very much as they pleased. There was one whom he had met in different parts of the City at times when he should have been attending to his duties.

After considerable debate, the motion to strike out was carried, by a vote of 12 to 10.

Councilman LAMBIER moved that the appropriation of $18,000 for Engine Company No. 20 be reduced to $15,000. Lost.

Councilman OTTARSON asked whether the $75,000 specified as necessary for completing the Battery Enlargement, was really for that object.

Councilman BULTEEL answered that it was to build a sea-wall. The Comptroller had said that the sum asked for was only a beginning; that three times as much would be necessary.

Councilman LAMBIER moved to strike out the whole amount. The original contractor asked only for $27,500 to complete the whole work. Now an amount is called for greater than any previous appropriation except one.

Councilman BULTEEL said the Harbor Commissioners had told him that unless a wall was built there, they would have the City indicted for obstructing the harbor.

Councilman LAMBIER moved to reduce the appropriation to $25,000.

Councilman BULTEEL moved to substitute $50,000.

By a vote of 12 to 11, Mr. LAMBIER's amendment was adopted, and $25,000 was appropriated.

Councilman CORNELL moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for repairing Fifth-avenue. Carried.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the appropriation of $800 for ornamenting the Worth Monument inclosure was reduced to $500.

Pending the further consideration of the Tax Levy, some papers from the Board of Aldermen were received. The Councilmen concurred in requesting the members of the Legislature from this City to oppose any further extension of the powers of the Pilot Commissioners. The Board also concurred in appropriating a room in the City Hall for the use of the Fire Telegraph. An adjournment until Wednesday evening was then moved and carried.

The following is a tabular statement of the alterations made thus far:

	Original Appropriation.	Amendm't.	Decrease.
For Board of Health	$45,000	$10,000	$35,000
Joint Com. on Accounts	10,000	Stri'k'n out.	10,000
Battery Enlargement	75,000	25,000	50,000
Repairing Fifth-avenue	10,000	Stri'k'n out.	10 000
Worth Mon. Inclosure	800	500	300
Total			$105,300

Characteristics of Hugh Miller.

An interesting lecture on HUGH MILLER, the self-taught Scottish Geologist, was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Mechanics Society, by the Rev. Dr. THOMSON. The audience was a large one, and frequently displayed their concurrence in the lecturer's sentiments by warm applause. He gave an admirable *resumé* of MILLER's early struggles, literary efforts, and ultimate achievement of an illustrious position. In summing up his abilities and character, he said: A few general statements here may not be out of place. He was an Elder in the Church over which the justly celebrated and well-known Dr. THOMAS GUTHRIE presides as pastor; and I believe that in the true sense of the term, he was a pious man. His religion not obtrusively but obviously, gave a tone and character to his conversation on all subjects. Fearless and formidable in defending religious truth, and in exposing and denouncing every departure from Bible doctrine and practice, he was the humblest, meekest, and most unassuming of men. In his intercourse with his family and friends, I never observed anything approaching to sulkiness in his manner. But when persons, although really desirous of doing him honor, were anxious to make him the lion of an evening party, he shrank with aversion from all such attempts. Full of anecdote and amusing and instructive reminiscences from his varied and extensive reading, he was a most entertaining companion. In conversation he hated and avoided controversy. He had a very keen sense of the ridiculous, and few could enjoy a joke more heartily than he. In severe and scalding sarcasm, when aroused, he has left few, if any, fit to be pronounced his equals. When at ease with a few friends he was full of wit and humor, but in a large and, to any extent, promiscuous company, he was rather disposed to be taciturn and reserved. In his family, he was all that a kind and genial father ought to be. Affectionate without partiality, and strict without severity. His wife and his children, of all that was earthly, lay nearest to his heart, and even under the pressure of the cloud that quenched the light of reason in that great mind of his, his LYDIA and his dearest children received the homage of his latest consciousness. And as a son, how kind and how devoted to his widowed mother. Never did his eye warm up so largely with filial pleasure as when spoken to or speaking about his mother. Every year he tore himself away from his arduous and increasing labors, and from the society of the great metropolis, to pour the tribute of his affections into his mother's aged heart.

In conclusion, he remarked that HUGH MILLER, from his boyhood, looked up, and there was always common sense in his aspirings, for they always increased his capacity and diligence. It might suffice for him to say that while HUGH MILLER lived the breath of slander never rested on him—that he died amid the sincere lamentations of all who knew him.

The American Sunday-School Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday I find the following item, under the head of "Personal:"

"The Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune* states that, on Sunday morning of the last week, a lady named PHILLIPS, a traveling agent of the American Sunday-School Union, addressed the Sunday Schools of that place on its behalf, and in the afternoon occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church."

Please state, for the information of the public, that we have no female agents in our service.

Yours, truly, R. B. WESTBROOK,
Secretary American S. S. Union.

MARRIED.

DEVRIES—COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride, No. 178 Hester-st., by the Rev. Mr. Trainer, N. Z. DEVRIES to JULIA COLLINS, all of this City.

COZZENS—KELLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 31, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, ABM. M. COZZENS to ANTOINETTE ROBINSON, daughter of Eli Kelley, Esq., of this City.

BAIN—SHAW.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. B. Watson, ANGUS BAIN, Esq., of Lane, Ill., to DEBBIE A., eldest daughter of John W. Shaw, Esq., of Rochester.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, of consumption, ELLEN MELISSA, daughter of Wm. W. and Sarah G. Johnson, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the South Baptist Church in 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his son, George Stevenson, Dr. MILES STEVENSON, of Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., aged 64 years, 5 months and 5 days.

His remains were taken to Chazy for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

KUHNE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, DOROTHEA, only daughter of Frederick and Josephine Kuhne, aged 4 months and 8 days.

PIKE.—In East Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, after a short and severe illness, JEANIE A., only daughter of Charles S. and Mary A. Pike, aged 11 years and 21 days.

Her remains were taken to Boston for interment.

WEBB.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 29, CAROLINE ADELIA, the beloved wife of Henry C. Webb, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family will attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MULFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 23d year of her age, EMELINE M., wife of Thomas H. Mulford, daughter of the late William H. Fairchild.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Hastings Church, Carmine-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

NYE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. REBECCA F. NYE, daughter of Mrs Cornelia V. Herder, aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her brother, Abraham Herder, No. 79 Prince-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

VERNAM.—In Rochester, on Saturday, Jan. 29, RICHARD VERNAM, Esq., Civil Engineer, aged 46 years.

SAWERS.—In Manchester, England, on Monday, Jan. 10, WILLIAM RAMSAY SAWERS, printer, formerly of Richmond, Va., but more recently of New-York, aged 35 years.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in Existence.—HOWE'S PATENT.
"Compact, durable, cheap, cleanly and delightful." [*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
"Commends itself to every lover of easy repose." [*New-York Evangelist.*
"Has accomplished the object desired."—*Home Journal.*
"Ranks foremost among modern inventions." [*National Intelligencer.*
Principal Office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Exhibition Rooms for Models, in connection with the sale of patents, now opened by Professor J. C. LANE, at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, are worthy of an attentive examination by inventors and others wishing to dispose of State rights or entire patents.

Capitalists wishing to invest their money in a permanent and lucrative mechanical business, (manufacturing a substitute for pianos for parlor use,) would do well to call on Professor J. C. LANE, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

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PAINTED, GILDED, and LETTERED.
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BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

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SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
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Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
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MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK,
WRITTEN IN ROME.
PRINTED FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS.
FATHER AND DAUGHTER.
A
PORTRAITURE FROM THE LIFE,
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FREDRIKA BREMER,
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Will be published Wednesday, Feb. 2,
THE CRESCENT
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OR, LETTERS FROM ALGERIA.
BY GEO. H DITSON,
Author of "Circassia or a Tour to the Caucasus;" "The Para Papers on France, Egypt and Ethiopia," etc., etc.
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From the Courier and Enquirer.
To many readers the information here given in regard to the manners and customs of the people of the northern part of Africa will be new and interesting, while most persons will find much relating to the French rule in Africa not only interesting, but perhaps not to be met with in any other book published in this country.
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Just received, some very beautiful WATCHES, in new styles of cases, suitable for presentation, very superior timekeepers. For sale by
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THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
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The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.
The advantages of the new route, *via* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express custom. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.
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EXPRESSES leave the office, No. 59 Broadway, daily (except Sundays,) at 12:20 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. PARCELS AND VALUABLES EXPRESS at 5:15 P. M.
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GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. C. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

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The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
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An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
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Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD B. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER's Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country, on the best terms.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. Protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 38 John-st., (up stairs.)

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM

DRY GOODS.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.
RUBANS DAHLIA.
THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

Each assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes, is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FAMILY LINEN,
Of the best make and most useful descriptions, very cheap, and warranted, comprising a full stock of
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
DAMASKS AND DIAPERS IN ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN SHEETING, IN ALL WIDTHS,
PILLOW-CASINGS IN ALL WIDTHS,
SHIRTING AND HUCKABACK AND TOWELING.
Also, a large stock of English Blankets under the market price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
The balance of a jobber's stock, bought for cash at forty per cent below the cost of importation.
Long Shawls..........$8 worth $12
Long Shawls..........10 worth 14
Long Shawls..........15 worth 25
Broche and square Shawls; also, long and square Wool Shawls reduced seventy-five per cent. to close the Winter stock.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock selling out at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION
to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

FLOWERS.
SPLENDID
FRENCH
FLOWERS,
SPRING STYLE,
NOW OPENING AT MACY'S.
LADIES, PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM.
THEY WILL
DO YOUR
EYES GOOD.
SO JUST LOOK AT THEM AND IMPROVE
YOUR HATS VERY MUCH TO PURCHASE THEM.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

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63 CENTS ONLY FOR A REAL KID GLOVES.
We warrant a prime article, and
NO MISTAKE!!
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in black, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in Spring colors, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in light colors, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos 6 to 8, in white, 63 cents.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one half the price, 1¼ long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings, at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be sufficient.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

REMOVAL.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

LADIES,
BUY YOUR SPRING RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES,
BUY YOUR NEW HAT RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES,
BUY YOUR DRESS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES, YOU CAN BUY NEW HAT
RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES, YOU CAN FIND A SPLENDID
VARIETY OF NEW RIBBONS AND
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND RUCHES
AT MACY'S.
IMPORTED FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF A. D., 1859.
STORE CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS (self-adjusting) Buske made, without sewing, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring for $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring at $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—FINE PLAIN AND PRINTED de laines, English prints, muslins, challies, lawns, dresses, black paramattas, French shirting prints, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CAMEL'S-HAIR scarlet long-shawl. It is direct from India; embroidery very fine and deep. Price $500. Address SHAWL, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A FIRST-class female cook, who understands her business perfectly; does French cookery, and can send a dinner up in a stylish manner; she makes the finest desserts and confitures; has lived in first-class families, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at Mrs. RICHARDS', No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st., through the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, to cook, wash, and iron; thorough cook and baker; first class laundress; strong, smart, and willing to work; is a person who studies her employer's interest, and can be firmly relied upon; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 28th-st, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and efficient young woman, as good meat and pastry cook; is an excellent laundress; would go as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with most respectable families in City and country. Any family requiring such help will call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a prudent, capable, and obliging servant, willing to work and make herself useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, and is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light work; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years; can be seen at No. 150 West 17th-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 23 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant person as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of reference. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 5th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Goerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 347 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 335 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 180 Smith st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A very competent widow woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is careful and obliging. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman, a situation, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children; best of City references. Call at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; would go by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 137 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., below 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—MURRAY HILL INtelligence and employment office, No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Help of all kinds procured, and situations obtained for servants.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN for several years in business, wishes to obtain a situation in a good commercial house, or would join in a respectable Brokerage or Commission business, where desirable connections and business ability would be turned to account; writes a good hand, is familiar with bookkeeping, and has had a good mercantile education, with a first-class general commission firm in New-York. Address Box No. 1,204 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable and industrious young man; one who will discharge his duty faithfully; has been in his last two situations one two years and the other five years; with good City reference. Call or address JAMES BRENNAN, No. 71 West 25th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as practical gardener or coachman; his wife as cook, chambermaid, waitress, or laundress. Can be seen, for three days, at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 758 Broadway, in the harness-maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Wooster-st, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; has good references. Apply at Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A situation is wanted for a gentleman (unmarried) who for the past eight years has been engaged in mercantile business in the country; would like to meet with parties who would appreciate a devotion of his whole time and energies to their interests. Address L. A. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH or Scotch girl, (no others will answer,) in a family residing in the country, but boarding in New-York in the Winter; her position will be that of children's companion principally, but she must be willing to assist in all domestic duties save those of the kitchen; an intelligent and amiable person, with sufficient education to act as governess ultimately, quite willing to accept of an inferior situation, with inferior wages, for the present, for the sake of obtaining a good home, might find appreciative friends by responding. Address Box No. 37 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART ACTIVE MEN AS agents to sell A. BROWER'S patent Water-proof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless signed by A. BROWER.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A GENTLEMAN'S family in the country; location on the Hudson River; to do the light work. She must be a good seamstress, pleasant and obliging in her ways, and a Protestant. Such will find a desirable home; an American preferred. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st., in the clothing store, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL house a young man who can speak and write the Spanish language fluently; he must have some knowledge of commercial affairs, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-Office, with real name and reference, also stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; none but those who can influence a fair amount of good, prompt paying trade need apply. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE. Apply after 5 P. M., at No. 13 Gold-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD compositors, on book work, wanted this morning, at No. 48 Ann-st.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 379 Broadway, up-stairs.

INSTRUCTION

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF will give a practical course for only $10 to qualify gentlemen to keep books by double entry in the best New-York houses. One $10 seat vacant for this evening. Regular terms, $25.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st, Philadelphia, supplies schools and families with competent teachers. Schools with pupils and teachers with position. Teachers of music wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDEN, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY in New-England schools nine years, desires an engagement as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn two or three hours per day; has been accustomed to teach ladies and gentlemen in the classics, English branches and vocal music. Can teach also the rudiments of piano music. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO TEACHES English, (including writing and arithmetic) French and music, wishes for one or two morning engagements; or advertiser would give lessons in music only. Address M. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a pleasant home where instruction to children in the English branches and music shall be an equivalent for board. The most satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO understands thoroughly how to teach, a situation as daily or resident governess. Address S. L., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN WEST 22d-st., near 9th-av. A private family will let a large front room, with closet adjoining; also, a back room on same floor; rooms furnished with fire, gas and water, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PARlor and extension room; also, a pleasant room for single gentlemen, in a neat, quiet house, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a neat front and back parlor in a private house, near Washington-square, with fire, gas and breakfast, if desired, at $45 per month. Address I. I. F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

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FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
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One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
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FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.
JAS. R. WOOD, } Executors.
WILLIAM POST, }

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $550 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
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FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-street—a prominent location—33 feet front and 70 feet on Cedar-st.; possession Feb. 1. The lofts are well lighted. For terms, &c., apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

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FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brownstone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 42 Grove-st. This house is pleasantly located, well built, and in good order. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a first-class brick house and six acres of land, with outbuildings thereon, consisting of ice-house, gas-house, barn, &c. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address O. C. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

OHIO FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Very desirably located, only twenty miles from Cleveland. Good water, orchard, buildings, &c.; surrounded by thriving villages on every side within a few miles. Apply to H. C. DEMING, No. 67 Murray-st.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE for sale—built by himself without regard to cost—strictly first class, near Madison-park, between 5th-av. and Broadway; price, $28,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

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FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN WASHINGTON Township, Bergen County, N. J., four miles east of Hohokus station, on Erie Railroad; one containing about 90 acres; the other about 120 acres. Address J. H. T. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

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TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 123 William-st. Dimensions 25x100 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1½ miles from Harlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d-avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

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FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., POSSESSION 1st of May, two and a half story brick house, with front and back basement, in one of the most respectable streets in Newark, within three minutes' walk of either of the dépôts; excellent well of water and cistern in the garden, marble mantles, &c., in parlors. Price only $2,800, part of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 29 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
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TO LET—SEVERAL SPLENDID NEW FIVE-story iron-front buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 300 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately at low prices for desirable businesses. Also, store No. 3 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

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$4.000—FOR SALE.—THOSE THREE three-story and basement brick houses, all alike, on the north side of 58th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., built in the very best manner, directly opposite the Vanderpool Park. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBT. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

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RARE CHANCE!—STORE ON BROADWAY TO let, from Feb. 1, and fixtures for sale. This is a desirable store, and a fine location for business. Apply immediately, on the premises, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and 4th-avs., two first-class four story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, finished with all the improvements, and good houses in a good location. Terms to suit. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES in 30th-st., north side, between 4th and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of WM. BEARD, No. 42 East 11th-st.

TO LET—FOR AN OFFICE OR FOR STORAGE, a room on the second floor of No. 8 Spruce st. Apply at the New-York *Chronicle* Office, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—SOME VERY FINE ROOMS, SUITABLE for a dentist or physician, in Bond-st.; they consist of a large and elegant parlor and two offices. Also, a stable in the rear. Apply to No. 27.

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A MAGNIFICENTLY-FINISHED SEVEN-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, a bargain for cash; is of great power and sweet tone; at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos-st.; 8th-av. cars pass the door. To be seen from 8 A.M. till 6 P.M., for three days. N. B.—Must be sold.

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FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 27 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.
FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 28x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 70 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, very pleasantly located, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, nearly new, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood house and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in the City, as it is but 1¾ hours from New-York by railroad; trains pass five or six times a day each way. Possession given immediately.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest, and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage-house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-Office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, suitable for a gentleman doing business in this City, situated in the pleasantest part of Elisabeth City, State of New-Jersey, and but a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. The house is large and convenient—gas throughout, hot-air furnace, and all the conveniences of a city residence. There is about three-quarters of an acre of ground, with fine carriage-house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to or address JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains; fine house and outbuildings; within 1½ hour's ride from this City. The locality is very healthy; there are splendid drives in every direction, and good shooting. House is handsomely furnished. Cars from 26th-st. and 4th-av. 8 or 10 times a day. Address H. BARTHEY, White Plains, or Y. Z., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, 20 miles from New-York by railroad or steamboat, the mansion and cottage known as the Crowen house, with two acres of beautifully cultivated grounds, a good carriage-house, fine spring of water, &c. For particulars, apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. P. S.—The premises are let at present for $1,000 the year.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable cottage residence on Atlantic-st., two minutes' walk from the dépôt, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas; half an acre of ground, laid out in a vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, a good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of M. A. PICOT, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT—OR WOULD BE leased for a term of years, at Astoria, L. I., there are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn and other necessary out-buildings; one acre laid out as a garden; well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to JAS. WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A TWO-AND-A-half story house with a fine garden, plenty of grapes, cherries and other fruit. Communication with New-York every half hour. Rent $450. Address C. N. WHITE, No. 28 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED, pleasantly located in a desirable part of the City, where the rent could be taken in board. A note addressed to L. M. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—Suitable for a dressmaker, in the vicinity of 6th or 8th av., below 35th-st. Address Miss CAROLINE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of LEGGETT & THORNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS H. LEGGETT, Jr., retiring. Either party will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS H. LEGGETT, Jr.,
WILLIAM H. THORNE.
Jan. 31, 1859.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. H. & L. C. THORNE, and will continue the business of the late firm of LEGGETT & THORNE, at No. 36 Church-st.
WILLIAM H. THORNE,
LEONARD C. THORNE.
Feb. 1, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HAYNER & AVERILL, formed in May, 1857, for the purpose of practicing law in New-York, was dissolved on the 10th day of January, 1859, in consequence of Horatio F. Averill, one of said firm, having absconded and left for California. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby forbidden to pay the same to any one except to the subscriber, who will also pay all legal claims against said firm.—Dated Jan. 31, 1859.
HENRY Z. HAYNER, one of the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between C. METTAM and J. E. BURKE, under the firm of METTAM & BURKE, Architects, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by WM. CAMPBELL, No. 45 Duane-st., who is hereby duly empowered to act as receiver.
CHARLES METTAM,
J. E. BURKE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of YELVERTON BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting the Note and Bill Brokerage business, and have taken an office at No. 66 Wall-st., (Howard Insurance Company Building.)
ROBERT YELVERTON,
HENRY YELVERTON,
JOHN P. YELVERTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day taken into partnership my son, EDWARD A. MORRISON, and will continue the business of small wares and dress trimmings under the firm of JOHN MORRISON & SON.
JOHN MORRISON,
No. 383 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
WM. HERRICK,
CHAS. K. HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McDOWELL & WALLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
DAVID McDOWELL,
SAMUEL M. WALLER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS day associated with GEORGE MYGATT. The business will be continued under the name and style of
MYGATTS, INGRAHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. DOUGLAS SLOANE IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from 1st instant.
W. & J. SLOANE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $9 50, and all other goods equally low.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,402,966 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1859	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	45,438 01	—302,825 89
Total		$1,595,901 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 27
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,168 84
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,595,901 56

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE GREER,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President. Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1859, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. FISHER.
Treasurer C. W. and E. R.R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 151 Bowery. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 10. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FEBRUARY COUPONS WANTED.—THE UNdersigned will purchase or collect coupons due Feb. 1, of all valid City, State, and Railroad Bonds, payable in any part of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY.—HOLDERS OF MILwaukee City Municipal Bonds are invited to meet at the office of Messrs. LANE & ROELKER, No. 76 Beaver-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consult and advise on matters of importance.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND Mortgages, at 7 per cent., in sums from $5,000 to $25,000, part of it at 6½ per cent for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1798, or any of '97 or '99, will confer a favor on a poor widow by leaving it at the *Times* Office for a POOR WIDOW.

G. R.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER FOR YOU at the Post-office, Aurora; matters are all right; remain if you prefer. Address, as before, freely. CHARLES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., } No. 38 WALL-ST. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., } BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

LOT No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,565 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by C. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following subjects will be taken into consideration, viz.: the subject in relation to the removal of the telegraph poles and wires; the subject in relation to extending and widening Worth-st. Also other subjects referred to said Committee will be taken up and acted upon.
F. J. A. BOOLE, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 272 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 101 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
TUESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.
Heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade.
Plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858. }
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A LAMP STORE.—By PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of metal and glass standing lamps, hall and solar lamps, hanging lamps, China vases, fancy ornaments, glass cases, fixtures, oil, camphene and burning fluid, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, feather beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, &c., the whole forming a large assortment and worthy attention.

M. L. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at the New-York Horse Bazaar, No. 31 Crosby-st., a number of work horses, just from the country, carriages, harness, one feed wagon and one light business wagon, &c. N. B.—Sale days Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising several Spring styles. Catalogues morning of sale.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—Free goods free sales, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN—Large catalogue sale; a general assortment in lots for dealers. Call and see. Goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOW IS THE TIME! CALL AND SEE!—A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—$1,500 to $5,000. Wanted, a man of good business qualifications, with the above capital, to take an interest in manufacturing a new and really valuable invention, especially adapted for Engineers, Machinist, Builder, &c. This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age; being a combination of the principles of all mechanical pursuits, it is largely in demand. Address or call on the inventor, WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, 40 Nassau-st., in basement.

EMPLOYMENT. $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

$5.000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR an investment of this amount in cash, on good security, will be given to an enterprising man wishing to engage as active partner in a very lucrative cash business in this City, by calling on WILLIAM REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPItal, to be invested in a highly respectable business, just started and in full successful operation: it is entirely new, without risk, and a proper person will be sure to realize speedy fortune. Call at No. 129 Bleecker-st., from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable experience in both office and court business, desires a situation as managing clerk in a respectable office. References unexceptionable. Address S. S., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some Company intending to make coal oil.
JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN HAVING from $3,000 to $5,000, is desirous of entering some established business, where the profits are moderate and sure. Address F. McCREADY, Box No. 3,427 New-York Post-Office.

$1.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD established cash business, of 12 years' standing; a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the lumber-yard corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
by parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS. CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZERREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
For San Francisco,
SPECIAL NOTICE!
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The extreme clipper ship WHEELIUM, GEIT Master, will take freight Monday and Tuesday of this week, at Pier No. 27 East River.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTER, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First-class $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$15
Deck passage	6

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbia, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

The steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M. The ASIA will sail on Feb. 16.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ARAGO WILL NOT leave on Saturday, Feb. 5, (her regular day,) being unavoidably detained.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—ANY PARTY HAVING A FULL set of bedroom furniture, but little used, either mahogany, rosewood or oak, for sale cheap, may address H. A. P., Box No. 1,534 Post-Office, with particulars.

DESK FOR SALE AND THE FURNITURE of a law office, all in excellent order and to be sold very low. Apply at No. 40 Park-row, A. COMSTOCK, where the articles may be seen.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY THIRD st., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book, marked on cover, WM. BUCHANAN, Merchants', Clerks' and others Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery at 31st-st. Station, Hudson River Railroad.

FOUND—IN THE IIId WARD, A PORTE-MONnaie. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 6 Dutch-st., and describing property.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

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T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route-maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank :) 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Lovan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Cawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John S. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK,
ja1-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
d7-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858. EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n2-law6wTu*

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
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EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
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SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
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SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
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THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
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HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
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Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,
John L. Moore,
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John Foster,
Alanson F. Briggs,
Alex. McDonald,
Nathan Aziel,
John H. Morris,
B. McCahill,
E. L. Walton,
Geo. J. Price,
Stephen Valentine,
David H. Knapp,
Wm. A. Cumming,
And. M. Whitlock,
Charles Perley,
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John Murphy,
Jacob Wilson,
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T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

CORRUPTION MINING ALL WITHIN CAN be rooted out and expunged from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR" Nos. 1, 2 and 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions should delay not a moment to read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS INCIDENTAL to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESEMAR, No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches;" it explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands, during the last seventeen years, in cases of Scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS' Sarsaparilla, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the enviable reputation it has acquired.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the Mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
Price, $1 per bottle.
THOMAS STARR, Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

CURE YOUR COUGH—25 CENTS—No. 113 3d-av., near 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. A petition of property owners on Flatbush-avenue to have the grade lowered and the same repaved, was received, whereupon the former action of the Board, referring the subject to a Committee, was reconsidered, and a resolution adopted directing the Commissioners to advertise for proposals to lower the grade between Eighth and Eleventh avenues, and to repave the same. This will leave the grade so that the city cars can be run on the avenue. The action of the Western District Fire Commissioners, reorganizing Bucket Co. No. 1 as "Crystal Hose Co. 4," was confirmed. The Fire Commissioners sent in a communication asking for authority to publish the names of applicants for admission to the Fire Department. Referred to the Law Committee. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies notified the Board that the new Armory was ready to be delivered to the military. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The following is a synopsis of the act presented by Alderman Backhouse, to regulate the sale of gas in Brooklyn. It is in the hands of the Law Committee:

Section 1 Authorizes the Common Council to appoint a "Board of Gas Inspection" to consist of two chemists and one engineer, to regulate the quality and sale of gas. Section 2 organizes the Board, permits the appointment of an Inspector, and fixes the per diem pay at $5, but the total amount for any one year not to exceed $900 each; the Common Council to pay all current expenses. Section 3 imposes the duty of making tests at least once in two months. Section 4 requires each metre in use to be examined, upon a request being made, and also to determine from time to time the relative value of burners. Section 5. The Board shall establish a standard for gas, and graduate its value according to quality; "the standard quality of gas shall be taken as a basis of charge on the part of the Gas Companies to their consumers, and the Board of Gas Inspection shall regulate the percentage of reduction equivalent to each of the several lower grades established between the standard and the lowest admissible quality and manner of supply. Section 6 provides that the standard shall take effect when approved by the Common Council, and empowers the Board of Gas Inspectors to amend and modify at any time. Section 7 requires reports to be filed with the City Clerk, and fixes the time for which consumers are to have percentage, when entitled to any. Section 8. All gas companies to be governed by this act, and if any company sells gas *below* the lowest standard, they cannot collect pay for the same, and no company shut off gas where there is a dispute when a legal tender is made of all due not in dispute. Section 9. Security for not more than the probable amount of bill for three months can be required, and this can either be by deposit of money or guarantee of two resident freeholders. Section 10 provides that no charge shall be made for metres.

Brooklyn Evening Schools.—The Brooklyn Evening Schools, after a session of four months, have been closed for the season—the longest time they have been kept open any Winter since inaugurated in this City. The entire appropriation has been exhausted, which is the reason for closing up at this time. As the Evening Schools can be no longer called an experiment, but a fixed fact, the authorities will doubtless, another year, make a more liberal appropriation, so that the term will be continued through the season of long evenings. The attendance at the six Schools which have just closed has been large, and satisfactory improvement has been made by those who have availed themselves of the privilege afforded.

Had an Argument.—Two men named Michael Dwyer and Thomas Shields had an argument about the difficulties in the Democratic Party, at a stable on Baltic, near Hoyt-street, on Sunday evening last, when Dwyer stabbed Shields with a pitchfork, destroying one of his eyes. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and his assailant was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Disorderly House Broken Up.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct on Sunday night made a descent upon a disorderly house on Leonard-street, near Withers-street, kept by a colored woman named Linah Jones, who, with a party of blacks and whites, males and females, was arrested. Yesterday they were sent to the Penitentiary.

Orville Gardner.—This gentleman was present at the Centenary, M. E. Church on Tillary-street, Sunday night last, and made an address. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

New Insurance Company.—The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company is the name of a new insurance company about going into operation in Brooklyn, with Ex-Mayor Hall as President, and Wm. Burrill Secretary.

"The Nassau Bank of Brooklyn," goes into operation to-day, at No. 8 Court-street. I. H. Frothingham President, C. C. Smith Cashier.

Sent Back.—The unfortunate woman, Georgiana Drake, who caused some excitement by her mysterious appearance at Norfolk a few weeks ago, was sent North recently, and placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

Child Suffocated.—A woman named Rose Coyle, well known to the Police, was found at her residence in Second-street, yesterday, lying upon the floor in a state of intoxication, and clasping in her arms the body of a babe three months old, which she had suffocated.

Interesting Correspondence—Application for an Office.

Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., }
Jan. 17, 1859. }

The Hon. Charles Billinghurst, Washington—*Dear Sir:* You will please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. My object is to ask you if it is within your power, under "Buchanan's Administration," to get an office for a man *opposed to him* and his *Administration?*—for such I am; and yet, to support my family, I am compelled to resort to such honorable means as are presented to me. Would it be asking too much of you to make the inquiry for some vacancies to be filled in Wisconsin, or some adjoining State, where appointments are to be made. I will not designate any particular office, leaving the selection to you.

I would refer to the Hon. Rufus Cheeney, Whitewater; the Hon. Daniel Howel, Milwaukee; Messrs. Smith & Keyes, Madison; and E. L. Atwood, Lake Mills; and can give you such other information as to my capabilities of business as you may require.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain, yours fraternally,
S. S. KEYES.

P. S.—I would like Public Documents, Patent-Office Reports, &c.

MR. BILLINGHURST TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

House of Representatives, Jan. 21, 1859.

Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of Interior—*Sir:* Regarding the inclosed letter of S. S. Keyes, Esq., in the light of a petition, and believing in the right of petition, I send it to you for your consideration. The letter speaks for itself. And allow me to add that in my judgment the appointment of Republicans to office could not possibly damage the Administration, but on the contrary would infuse into it a wholesome element well calculated to elevate it in public estimation. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,
C. BILLINGHURST.

P. S.—If you conclude to appoint Mr. Keyes and desire me to designate the office, I will do so with pleasure. C. B.

Havana.

The *Isabel*, at Charleston, from Havana, Jan. 25, brings the following commercial advices:

In the sugar market there has been some little movement on speculation accounts, but without any change in quoted values. Whites of all classes, $6 50 @$8; Yellows do., $5 12½@$6 12½; Browns, $4 75 @$5; Cucuruchos, $4 25@$4 62½; Muscovados, $3 50 @$4, at which rates sales have been made of $2,500 hogsheads. In Molasses no contracts, as dealers have their pretensions far above the views of buyers.

In foreign goods the market is largely supplied, and produce of the United States, of forest and field, are dull—none paying. Rice, by *N. Borden*, from Charleston, sold at $5 50; best India Rice at same rates; inferior $4 75@$5 25. 1,797 sacks Rice from Valencia, Bilboa, and Majorca, were disposed of at $4 25@ $4 50. A cargo of pitch pine Lumber, from Pensacola, sold at $26 per M. feet. One from Mobile at $25. Two cargoes unsold.

Freights are not improving much, and the large fleet of vessels there waiting business will not cause rates to advance for the present.

Exchanges are for Sterling Bills, 60 days sight, London or Liverpool, 13½@13¾ premium; New-York, 3@3½ premium; New-Orleans, 5¼@5¾ premium. United States gold coins in demand at 3½ do.; Mexican dollars 7 do. for London by British steamer.

Health of Havana and country good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New-Orleans, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with Havana dates of the 26th. Sugar was steady. Lard had advanced ¼c., and was quoted at 18c. Exchange on London 60 days, 12¼ ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Paper.—For your own sake, recollect that Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet is the *only* pure paper that can be made for that purpose. It is manufactured by a peculiar process known but to J. C. Gayetty, and *Medicated* Paper cannot possibly be made in any mills but his. Base counterfeits have been offered to the public, at lower prices than the genuine, but we caution the people against being deceived. Paper cannot, as we have said before, be Medicated by any other process than Gayetty's, and that *cannot* be stolen, as he permits nobody but himself to place the remedies in the paper in pulp. If any other paper *could* be Medicated it could not be sold at a lower price than Gayetty's. Look for his name in each sheet, (water-marked,) and his autograph upon each package.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Coughs, colds and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season —will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles, suffer for years with the disease, yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. Humphreys & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

Charles, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend, Go at once to Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in Phrenology or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 31.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	101¾
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101½
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	104½
8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	96½
10,000	do	96⅝
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	85½
146,000	do	85
1,000	Cal. S. 7s New Bs.	85½
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. R. Estate 7s	89
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102
2,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76	103
1,000	E. R. R. 2d M. Bs.	87½
5,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M.	74½
1,500	Mich. C. R. R. 8 Pc. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	96
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort.	86½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½
20,000	do	88
2,000	Chic. & R'k I. Bs.	93
570	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83½
100	do b60	83⅜
150	do b30	83⅜
300	do b60	83¼
400	do	83¾
100	do	83½
100	do b60	83½
15	Pac. M. S. Co	83
50	do	82¾
50	do b10	82
50	do	82
50	do b60	82
50	do b3	81½
150	do	81
50	do b10	81
50	do b60	81½
50	do b60	81½
50	do b60	81
50	do	80½
150	Brunsk. C. L. Co.	4
50	Erie R.	13¾
100	do	13½
50	Hudson River R.	32
400	do	31½
110	Harlem R.	13
100	Harlem R. Pref.	39
1,120	do	38
50	do b30	38
100	do s10	37½
300	do s30	37½

400	Reading R. R. s60	48
100	do	48¾
600	do s30	48⅜
200	do s10	48½
1000	do	48½
500	do s10	48½
100	do b60	48⅜
200	do b60	48⅜
200	do s3	48⅜
100	do s30	48
100	do s60	47¾
500	do s60	47¾
500	do s60	47½
240	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	44½
100	do b30	44½
418	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49½
265	do	49½
100	do b30	49½
270	Mich S. & N. I. R.	19
100	do	18¾
60	do	18¾
100	Panama Railroad	115
150	do	114½
100	do b60	115
300	do s60	114
50	do b60	114½
50	Ill. Cent. R. R. s30	66
200	do	66
100	do	65⅝
100	do	65¾
660	Gal. & Chic. R. opg	68
50	do s10	67½
100	do s15	67⅝
250	do s10	68
450	do s15	68
200	do s15	68
50	do s20	68
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. s60	30
100	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	59
50	do	59½
2400	do	59½
300	do b30	59½
200	do b45	59½
100	do b10	59½
100	do b60	59⅝
100	do b30	59⅝
500	do s60	59
300	do	59⅝
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12
90	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	1
36	Ch. Bur. & Quin. RR.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½
14,000	Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	74
11	Bank of Commerce	101½
75	Pac. Mail S. Co.	81
50	do	81½
800	Erie Railroad	13¾
200	Harlem Railroad	13½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3	82½
1176	do opg	82½
200	Harlem R. R. Pref.	37½
150	do	37
500	do b60	37
100	do	36½
100	do	36⅞

100	Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	49½
50	do	49⅝
100	do	49⅝
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	18½
100	do s60	18½
200	Panama R. R. s30	113½
200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	66½
100	Gal. & Chic. RR. opg	68
100	do s60	67½
50	do s30	68
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30½
700	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	59
200	do b60	59
50	do b30	59
250	do	58⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	85½
5,000	Col., P. & I. R 7s	65
5,000	F. R. & W. I. 8 p. c. b	40
2,000	C., St. P. & Fd L. 7s	43
500	Sun M. I. Co. 6s. '52	89
1,500	do '53	73
5,000	T. of Ft. M., I. 8s	50
5,000	Milwauk'e City 7s	71
5,000	Mar. & Cin. R. 7s	4
5,000	Sci. & H. V. R. 7s	21
8,000	Rac. & Mis. R. 8s.	43½
5	Atlantic Bank	82½
10	Bank of New-York	106½
5	Bank of Commerce	101
10	Metropolit'n F. I. Co	120
10	G. W'n M. Ins. Co.	121½
10	N. World F. I. Co.	97
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	83
10	N. Y. Bal. D. Co.	104
50	Gegebic Min'g Co.	$2
50	Magnetic Min. Co.	$2
87	Farm. & C Bk., L. I.	46½
100	Citizens' Bank	105
100	B's' & D's Bank	119

10	L. Island F. I. Co.	165
12	Home Fire Ins. Co.	193½
20	Gt. W. Mar. I. Co.	130
50	do	130½
40	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	89½
45	Hamilton F. I. Co.	77½
10	Excelsior F. I. Co.	101
20	do	102½
9	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	167½
20	N. World F. I. Co.	98½
40	N. Western F. I. Co	103
20	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	98½
200	Oswego Gas L't Co.	50
500	American C. Co. p. s	69½
100	C., St. P. & F. du L. R.	$1 12
20	Syr. & Osw'o R. Co.	71½
16	do	70½
40	do	70⅜
6	Warren R. R.	47½
1250	McC., C. & G. M. C	$1 12½
100	C., P. & Chi. R. R.	1
10	H. & Del. Pl'k Road	$1

Monday, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 22:

Increase in Loans	$123,199
Decrease in Specie	1,746,766
Increase in Circulation	26,397
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,228,465

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 30, 1858.	Jan. 29, 1859.	Jan. 22, 1859.
Capital	$65,300,000	$68,019,585	$65,300,000
Loans	102,180,089	129,663,249	101,172,642
Specie	31,273,023	27,725,290	30,829,151
Circulation	6,369,678	7,483,642	6,336,042
Gross Deposits	83,997,081	113,017,564	82,596,598
Exchanged	13,519,330	19,179,629	13,074,762
Undrawn	70,477,751	93,837,935	69,523,836
In Sub-Treasury	3,288,510	7,230,004	3,073,740

The transfer of Specie to the Sub-Treasury in payment for the New Loan leaves the Bank Average $27,725,290. The figure is not far from the estimated result from the general movement of the week, as in our review of this morning. The Discount line is much the same as last week. The Government operation appears thus far to have influenced the Deposits at Bank more than the Discounts. In other words, private money lenders have purchased or advanced upon a larger portion of the New Stock than the Banks themselves. This is the reverse of the movement in August, when the latter deemed it both profitable and convenient to exchange direct part of their Specie for this Stock, by purchase or advances, at a low rate of interest, rather than have their depositors draw it out to be placed on the same security at higher rates. In view of the improved employment of Money in regular trade, the change of policy is, perhaps, judicious. The practical effect on the market for Money has been to advance Stock loans on the Street to 5 ℘ cent., and the Discount on mercantile bills to 5@6 ℘ cent. for choice names, within 60@90 days, and to 6@7 ℘ cent. for longer dates, and to arrest the transfer of Gold to the Sub-Treasury for the New Stock in advance of the advertised terms of the Secretary and the wants of the Department. The additional amount deposited, to-day, is only $102,744. The Customs (on the valuable cargo of the *Arago* chiefly) are $231,365. The balance, this afternoon, is $7,319,880.

The advance of 1 ℘ cent. in the value of Money, and consequent shifting of Stock loans on the Street, were made to tell on the Stock Exchange to-day, to the extent of 1½@2 ℘ cent. decline on several of the prominent speculative Shares, and ½@1 ℘ cent. on others. No scarcity of means, at the rise in interest, was experienced, and the rise itself is not deemed a bad sign for the revival of legitimate trade; but a large majority of the jobbers being on the *Bear* account, the most is naturally made out of the transition from 3@4 to 5@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The fall in prices is not of a panic character, since no element of real distrust in the future presents itself, of a panic nature. But some of the late speculative buyers were supposed to be too full of Stocks, and the speculative *sellers*, in turn, knocked the market from under them. The latter will profit by the advantage in their immediate deliveries, having put out their contracts at higher rates. Whether they will follow down the market with fresh contracts at still lower prices, a day or two will determine. The feature of the decline to-day is, that the widest difference from last week's sales is shown in the Dividend shares. Panama fell from 116½ to 113½ ℘ cent.; New-York Central from 84 to 82½—closing sales 82½, and the latest bid 82½ for the reopening of transfers on 23d inst.; Pacific Mail from 83½ to 80, last sales 81½, and that bid; and Missouri sixes from 86½ to 84½ ℘ cent. In Western shares the decline was 1 ℘ cent.; nearly all round, sales of Illinois Central, 66½; Toledo, 30½; Galena, 68; Rock Island, 58⅞; Southern Michigan, common, 18½, and preferred 44½ ℘ cent. Harlem, Hudson and Erie were each 1 ℘ cent. lower, and Harlem preferred fell *four per cent.*, closing sales 36⅞, as against 41 on Saturday. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Central fell to 88 ℘ cent. Other descriptions not pressed, and somewhat steady in price. The State Bonds, other than Missouri, were also at about Saturday's prices, but dull. The Federal Loan, new issue, 102⅞ ℘ cent., cash; while seller's options, which carry 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum interest, instead of 5 ℘ cent., were offered down to 102⅝@¾. The disposition was to a steadier, and on some descriptions firmer, market at the very close. Reading shares left off 48⅜, as against 49¼ on Saturday, and were least affected by the general decline. The business of the day, altogether, was quite large, and although the decline may not yet have run its course, the effect of the movement will undoubtedly be to make new business for the Commission Brokers, at the reduced rates. The mystery of the Pacific Mail movement seems as impenetrable to the Street as ever. The decline is now almost equal in extent to the advance in October. Both combinations may be said to have been managed with unusual adroitness, and the present one is only the more remarkable of the two, in proving successful against a limited supply of certificates, and in the face of large periodical dividends paid to the *bona fide* holders of the stock.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Europa*, sailing on Wednesday, were unsettled in tone to the close of 'Change hour. The rates on London are 109½@109⅝ for the standard Bank bills. To effect considerable sales 109¼ is accepted. Transient Bank bills are not abundant, and the market is thus left to the regular drawers; some of whom, finding better employment for their money here, are disposed to draw with some freedom at the going rates. Francs are steady at 5.16¼f.@5.13¾f. There is not much export demand for Gold. The banking authorities from London and Paris write by the *Arabia* that the war cloud will pass over the Continent, for the present at least, and Money in London is quoted cheap and abundant at 1½ on Stocks and 2@2¼ on best bills. The English Bank, whose rate is 2½ ℘ cent., ran down its loans $8,225,000 during the week, and its Notes Unemployed, (that is, Bank of England Notes served in the issue department,) now amount to about sixty million dollars. The Bank of France, on its monthly report for January shows the following comparison with the December return:

BANK OF FRANCE—JANUARY, 1859.

	January. Francs.	December. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital of the Bank, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, law of June 9, '57)	1,510,527	1,513,467
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	754,779,575	687,340,325
Bank Notes to order	6,500,296	6,191,183
Receipts payable at sight	5,947,999	6,684,404
Treasury account current	71,093,959	132,571,324
Sundry accounts current	183,657,664	149,251,785
Sundry accounts with branch banks	30,322,279	30,846,655
Dividends payable	4,711,301	518,939
Discounts sundry interests	4,309,677	1,915,787
Commission on deposits	1,126,652	8,519,867
Re-discounted	1,005,377	1,066,532
Surplus of paid up-bills	2,746	35,000
Sundries	3,237,789	3,373,990
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,012

	January. Francs.	December. Francs.
Cash in hand	225,338,117	252,690,488
Cash in the branch banks	300,504,825	301,674,253
Commercial bills overdue	473,141	401,131
Commercial bills not due	224,453,579	199,077,764
Commercial bills in the branch banks	236,304,013	218,642,329
Advanced on bullion	627,400	671,100
Advanced by the branch banks	1,372,300	1,440,000
Advanced on French securities	44,486,000	46,067,600
Advanced by the branch banks	12,077,600	10,354,000
Advanced on railway securities	75,508,100	53,100,000
Advanced by the branch banks	27,880,100	25,860,300
Advanced on Crédit Foncier	785,300	731,700
Advanced on branch banks	306,600	282,800
Advanced to the State, 1848	45,000,000	45,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,198,103	52,188,102
New shares, not settled	13,750	46,750
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property branch bks.	6,841,553	6,707,431
Expenses of management	118,136	1,054,193
Sundries	4,492,424	4,567,319
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,012

The Cotton advices by the *Arabia's* mail are not so cheering as of late. The apprehensions of Continental difficulties have created a slight pause at Liverpool and Manchester, and some of the previous orders to the South are either reduced or suspended. The French manufacturers also write with some degree of caution, induced by a feeling of concern as to the real purpose of the Emperor in regard to the Italian question.

In reference to American Stocks in connection with the English Funds, Mr. Satterthwaite writes from London:

"During the past week our Stock Market has suffered a severe decline in consequence of European political complications. Consols fell to 94¾, but have rallied, and close steady at 95⅛@¾ for Money and Account. Both English and Continental Railways have equally suffered in price. American Securities have, however, remained very stationary; United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds have declined ½ ℘ cent., being offered at 95 since the further issue of $10,000,000, announced to be made in March. There is a good demand for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts State Stocks, at fully late rates. New-York Central Bonds continue to be taken for investment, and we note many inquiries for this Company's shares by parties desirous of securing the forthcoming dividend. Illinois Shares have improved to 31½ since the meeting of shareholders on Thursday, the 6th inst.; at this price the market was freely supplied, and they close dull. In Construction Bonds very little is doing."

To-morrow, February 1, large disbursements will be made by the Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, in redemption of their scrip, to the amount of $900,000. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay about $350,000 for account of the quarterly interest upon the City Debt, and on Saturday will pay off $1,600,000 of the principal of the debt, being the Central Park Assessment six ℘ cents. The Pennsylvania State interest, about $900,000, will be paid at Philadelphia to-morrow.

The February interest on the Bonds of the cities of Davenport and Burlington, Iowa, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, will be paid by Clark, Dodge & Co.

We understand that an association of Bank Presidents is now being organized to embrace the heads of the large Banks only. The movement is said to be initiated by Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce. His capital of $10,000,000 is to be represented by four votes; the American Exchange, $5,000,000, by three votes; the Metropolitan $4,000,000 and Bank of America $3,000,000 by two votes each, and all others *not below* $1,000,000 by one vote each. The objects are not precisely defined. The inequalities of the Clearing-House Government, where the vote on all questions is *per capita*, have been for some time complained of, and the abuse and perversion of the original and simple, as well as single, purpose of the establishment, frequently discussed and reprehended, yet it is not quite certain that any interference by another association of the exclusive character here foreshadowed—to embrace only 25 of the 54 City Banks—with the freedom of the business of banking, under our General Laws, or in shaping or controlling its policy, would be less objectionable than the intermeddling at the Clearing-House is now offensive—especially as the latter might at any time be corrected if the majority of the really influential Bank officers in the Association, without regard to capital, would give the subject more frequent attention.

The following is the January return of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York:

Jan. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,369,569 54
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,384,641 92	
Patent Fees	6,668 46	
Post-Office Department	59,013 63	
Loans	3,303,287 19	
Miscellaneous	65,171 10—	6,818,782 30
Total		$8,188,351 84
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,714,465 82	
Post-Office Drafts	231,732 60—	3,946,188 42
Jan. 31, 1859, Balance		$4,242,153 42
Cr. disbursing accounts	$2,381,009 45	
By receipts during the Month	1,355,363 16—	3,736,372 61
To payments		1,335,874 73
Balance		$2,400,497 88
Cr. interest accounts		$876,849 48
To payments		700,508 15
Balance		$176,341 33
By receipts for Customs (exclusive of Treasury Notes) in Jan., 1859		$3,384,611 92
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1858		1,622,961 01
Increase in Jan., 1859		$1,761,680 91
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$2,040,634 97
By Coin received during the Month	$117,814 19	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	914,655 80—	1,032,469 99
Total		$3,073,134 96
To payments in Coin	$90,753 87	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,021,761 20—	1,115,515 07
Balance		$1,957,619 89
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,818,892 63	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	321,412 23—	7,140,404 86
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,690,517 99	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	250,585 19—	1,941,103 18
Total		$9,081,508 04
Due Depositors		1,761,627 92
Balance		$7,319,880 12

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.		
Foreign Coins	$4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	13,000 00	
United States Bullion	365,000 00—	$382,000 00
DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	$23,380 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	120 00—	30,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$387,000 00
Payable in Coins		25,000 00
Total		$412,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$896,248 73
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		88,956 16

The Attorney-General of New-York (Mr. Tremain) has delivered to the State Senate, in reply to resolutions of inquiry on the subject, his Opinion on the Railway Exemption Act of 1851, *affirming the validity of the Act*, both as to the regularity of its passage through both branches of the Legislature, and its consistency with the Constitution on the subject of the Canals. He thus concludes:

"To establish plank-roads, turnpikes and railroads; to regulate the powers of incorporated companies in reference to the transportation of property and the payment of tolls; to alter and amend all charters in which that right was reserved; to raise means for the support of Government, and, in so doing, to determine what property shall bear the burden of taxation, and what shall be exempt; these are among the ordinary and acknowledged powers of the State Legislature. The act in question falls within these powers. It neither sells nor assumes 'to sell' or 'lease or dispose of any of the canals of the State,' nor does it interfere with the right of the State to manage such Canals. It does not seem to me that the act appropriates public moneys or property, for local or private purposes. Future tolls, not earned, and which it was competent for the Legislature to release or abolish, cannot, in any sense, be regarded as public money or property; nor is it appropriated for local or private purposes. They were released, upon the assumption, argued elaborately in the report recommending the passage of the law, that to impose them according to the act of 1847, was unequal, calculated to retard the public prosperity by preventing fair competition, and contrary to public policy. Whether this argument was sound or fallacious, it does not become me to say. It is enough for me to express the opinion, that the law did not appropriate public money or property, for private or local purposes. It has seemed to me proper, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the doubts that have been honestly entertained, and frequently expressed upon the questions submitted to me, to give them much reflection, and to state, at some length, the reasons for my conclusions. Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the act abolishing tolls upon railroads, passed July 10, 1851, does not conflict either with section 9 of article 1, or with sections 1, 2, 3, and 6 of article 7, of the Constitution."

The Pennsylvania Central Company earned in December as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
December, 1858	$410,971 06	$263,245 46	$147,725 60
December, 1857	383,208 51	260,477 27	122,731 24

And for the whole year 1858, as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Dec., 1858	$5,185,330 68	$3,021,885 04	$2,163,445 64
Dec., 1857	5,097,543 59	3,226,354 24	1,871,189 35

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company earned in December $131,567, against $111,628 same month last year. And for whole years as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Gross earnings for year	$1,567,035 98	$1,660,424 89
Expenses for year	978,146 68	1,035,011 41
Net earnings for year	588,889 30	625,413 45

Mr. A. D. Williams of the Stock Exchange retires to-day from the firm of Ketcham & Williams, on account of ill health, and the house is continued by T. Ketcham & Co. See advertisement.

The New-York Mutual Life-Insurance Company present in another column their Annual Statement for 1858. The business in gross is $495,761, of which $302,825 were disbursed for losses by death, purchases of policies, salaries, commissions, &c., and on the balance a scrip dividend of 30 ℘ cent. is declared to the holders of life policies. The accumulated means of the Company now amount to $1,595,901.

The following details in regard to the French Canal in Nicaragua appear in the Paris letter of the *Commercial:*

"The Belly Nicaragua Canal Company has been duly organized before a notary of Paris. The Company will be anonymous, and will have its seat at Rivas, Nicaragua. The administrative, financial and attributive office will be at Paris, with purely financial offices at London and New-York. The society will be placed under the protection of the most distinguished men of the two worlds, amongst whom are Alexander Humboldt, Sir Richard Murchison, Elie de Beaumont, Lieut. Maury, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Aspinwall. The services of these gentlemen will be gratuitous. The active Board of Direction will be composed of sixteen members, divided into two sections, of which one (the section of technical affairs) will be composed of the representatives of the great imperial bodies of engineers of France and of the Engineer corps of England and America; the other, the section of administrative and financial affairs, will be composed of bankers of France, England and the United States. In fine, there will be a Committee of Direction chosen from both sections, M. Belly reserving for himself the position of Director-General of the Company, residing at Nicaragua. The question whether the subscription shall all be given to a few great banking houses, or offered to the public, is not yet decided, but M. Belly inclines to the first method, in which case M. Millaud would be the principal shareholder. From the vigorous manner in which M. Belly is bringing this subject of a Nicaragua Canal before the public, it would not be surprising if the money necessary should be subscribed with as much rapidity as was that for the Suez Canal, which was all taken in three weeks. He seems to understand that unless the capitalists of England and the United States are engaged in the project, if he does not comparatively sink his own nationality and that of the organization in a sort of international plan, he will not be able to overcome the political opposition against him. If the Government of the United States does intend to offer opposition, it ought to manifest it immediately, in order to save the money of the poor people, who will inevitably invest in shares the moment the subscription is opened. This course would be the more proper after what has just occurred in regard to the Suez project. It appears that the Sultan of Turkey has issued a peremptory order to the Viceroy of Egypt, that he is not to allow a blow to be struck in the soil of Egypt, in commencement of this canal, till he has received an order to that effect from Constantinople; and as this order is not likely to come, the poor people who have paid 50 francs on their shares, may have to wait a long time either for principal or dividends.

The Minnesota Loan.

Saint Paul, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The startling news came from New-York a few days ago that Governor Sibly had failed to negotiate the State Bonds for Railroad purposes. Intense excitement was the natural consequence, for contractors, farmers, merchants, and laborers, had waited long in anxious expectation of a general pay day, which depended on the sale of the said bonds. The game is played out. Work on all the roads will stop. Some two thousand laborers out of employment, and with no means of gaining a living, will soon be demanding work or food. A sad and unfortunate state of affairs truly, for the magnificent prospect which opened up to Minnesota when Congress made the Land Grant for railroad construction, and when the State agreed to loan five million dollars in bonds to facilitate the work of developing the resources, and settling up the wild land within its borders. The prospect now is that of imminent danger of losing the Land Grant, the roads, and the money and indebtedness thus far expended in grading them. A serious prostration of business and crisis in monetary affairs must ensue. A gloomy cloud seems to rest over the horizon of our youthful but energetic State. Property will fall, and many failures take place, before we see happier times. Had the Legislature, which passed the Loan bill, been possessed of common sense or ordinary sagacity, it would have made provision for the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds by a State tax, and thus saved Minnesota the disgrace of having her public faith and promises to pay kicked about by the Shylocks of Wall-street. Governor Sibly would do well to come home to his mourning people, call an extra session of the Legislature, and endeavor to get the wheels of public improvement again in motion.

Minnesota is in considerable danger of getting into a system of wild-cat banking, from which there is no extrication but the valley and shadow of financial ruin. Ramsey County, and the city of St. Paul have made contracts with our note-shavers to keep the Scrip, which they formerly have decried, at par, by indorsing it redeemable in gold, and for this purpose the County and City have agreed to loan them an amount of Scrip equal to that which the brokers have agreed to redeem without interest. Thus for indorsing, say twenty thousand of scrip, they get the use of an equal amount for nothing, and the whole is shoved off as currency. The spectacle of the city of St. Paul cohabiting with its brokers in setting afloat a shinplaster currency, in direct violation of public opinion, municipal decency, and statute law, can work out no present relief, and must seriously damage the finances of the State.

A cart-load of bank bills are now in the safe of the State Auditor, waiting to be issued on the pledge of our bonds as soon as the market value thereof can be ascertained in New-York; but as the bonds cannot be sold, they will lie out of circulation for some time.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 31.	Loans. Jan. 22.	Specie. Jan. 31.	Specie. Jan. 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,232,975	4,342,300	919,696	977,962
Manhattan Co	5,184,589	5,185,356	690,200	683,780
Merchants' Bank	6,384,171	6,376,535	1,851,036	2,084,693
Mechanics' Bank	4,378,892	4,302,842	865,209	999,463
Union Bank	3,281,165	3,200,356	822,021	802,775
Bk. of America	6,061,468	6,279,704	2,262,456	2,339,741
Phenix Bank	3,153,832	3,214,273	728,922	745,241
City Bank	2,245,330	2,207,994	328,541	436,760
Tradesmen's Bank	1,279,733	1,249,635	205,981	209,811
Fulton Bank	1,985,186	1,925,287	249,887	306,365
Chemical Bank	1,867,205	1,798,582	830,795	997,684
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,162,020	2,169,856	212,655	257,831
National Bank	2,311,028	2,293,428	282,842	345,199
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,537,300	1,549,154	286,615	265,358
Mech. & Trad. Bk	803,432	800,998	157,669	165,884
Greenwich Bank	635,745	663,864	129,024	130,409
Leather Man. Bk	2,201,423	2,215,476	334,499	346,190
Seventh Ward Bk	1,312,419	1,300,837	232,484	244,827
Bk. St. New-York	3,694,254	3,783,123	1,028,540	1,288,448
Am. Exchange Bk	8,321,536	8,219,218	1,910,013	2,224,359
Bk. of Commerce	12,500,063	12,376,197	2,385,019	2,559,903
Broadway Bank	2,558,824	2,515,244	516,277	551,190
Ocean Bank	1,844,452	1,867,785	382,016	374,774
Mercantile Bank	2,750,283	2,810,786	673,945	549,798
Pacific Bank	1,140,471	1,137,457	197,986	198,021
Bk. of Republic	4,601,952	4,638,790	1,140,878	1,322,059
Chatham Bank	588,285	586,785	74,854	87,113
People's Bank	671,226	665,260	150,673	159,953
Bk. of N. America	1,628,043	1,634,909	471,959	486,828
Hanover Bank	1,427,111	1,359,772	298,716	314,925
Irving Bank	889,052	838,668	152,857	255,484
Metropolitan Bank	7,116,749	7,109,127	1,218,320	1,188,022
Citizens' Bank	749,578	712,278	122,904	177,920
Nassau Bank	1,700,707	1,693,958	279,032	202,098
Market Bank	1,728,351	1,757,438	269,251	277,249
St. Nicholas Bank	1,243,055	1,255,546	224,313	218,291
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,914,914	3,854,962	1,589,811	1,418,606
Corn Exch. Bank	1,619,660	1,629,583	202,581	275,099
Continental Bank	3,637,092	3,757,445	539,149	601,484
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,196,258	1,190,596	178,316	162,181
Oriental Bank	557,061	578,868	72,759	67,359
Marine Bank	896,832	881,734	186,698	140,910
Atlantic Bank	601,467	626,763	68,083	59,494
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,599,467	2,573,868	429,430	381,874
Park Bank	4,465,802	4,462,496	943,591	1,034,588
Artisans' Bank	1,068,541	1,044,293	188,945	132,424
Mech. B'g Ass'n	421,866	399,691	112,852	174,666
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	441,087	437,829	76,897	75,146
N. Y. Exch. Bank	291,598	294,404	28,108	23,434
Bull's Head Bank	381,067	374,874	39,535	33,251
N. Y. County Bank	384,765	389,451	42,573	47,733
Grocers' Bank	389,257	375,619	45,972	69,547
East River Bank	255,133	255,613	36,918	34,810
North River Bank	339,476	333,248	84,119	102,845
Total	129,663,249	129,540,050	27,725,290	29,472,056
	Increase	$123,199	Decrease	$1,746,766

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 31.	Circulation. Jan. 22.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 31.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 22.
Bk. of New-York	390,638	382,202	2,746,180	2,912,783
Manhattan Co	329,795	317,172	3,189,325	3,196,691
Merchants' Bank	167,629	173,927	5,314,742	5,618,129
Mechanics' Bank	264,972	264,785	3,473,727	3,526,747
Union Bank	170,568	176,181	2,734,009	2,650,653
Bk. of America	109,278	111,983	5,604,102	5,769,123
Phenix Bank	115,875	112,462	2,195,750	2,233,550
City Bank			1,551,475	1,706,983
Tradesmen's Bank	265,243	263,483	782,895	750,502
Fulton Bank	125,020	126,144	1,550,098	1,510,057
Chemical Bank	254,253	266,305	2,111,247	2,056,210
Merch. Exch. Bk	132,849	129,479	1,166,706	1,176,903
National Bank	127,103	130,969	1,035,913	1,078,153
Butch. & Drov. Bk	177,718	100,214	1,086,914	1,057,730
Mech. & Trad. Bk	115,331	115,219	701,532	696,006
Greenwich Bank	117,196	114,446	566,146	572,368
Leather Man. Bk	239,074	245,908	1,430,956	1,505,308
Seventh Ward Bk	173,355	163,793	837,407	824,772
Bk. St. New-York	233,352	241,540	2,564,896	3,912,692
Am. Exchange Bk	219,603	225,712	5,863,458	6,158,483
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,442,151	6,456,369
Broadway Bank	276,720	224,294	2,016,768	2,018,637
Ocean Bank	99,820	103,629	1,326,297	1,337,389
Mercantile Bank	36,360	37,443	2,321,768	2,280,271
Pacific Bank	127,374	126,640	926,396	916,465
Bk. of Republic	177,121	143,308	3,970,930	4,027,961
Chatham Bank	94,942	100,218	350,399	339,511
People's Bank	106,755	107,620	528,058	528,314
Bk. of N. America	79,303	80,947	1,101,789	1,108,455
Hanover Bank	75,440	74,581	771,253	752,032
Irving Bank	101,590	101,315	672,900	728,069
Metropolitan Bk	241,332	239,623	4,771,776	4,550,740
Citizens' Bank	122,807	126,076	565,889	583,269
Nassau Bank	118,184	114,907	1,090,387	1,009,496
Market Bank	162,018	163,118	1,116,514	1,131,285
St. Nicholas Bank	93,128	91,408	853,452	857,651
Shoe & Leath. Bk	92,864	88,669	5,180,210	5,074,037
Corn Exch. Bank	114,449	121,470	934,009	972,727
Continental Bank	156,235	161,359	2,428,355	2,565,516
Bk. of Commw'lth	149,095	151,862	882,972	821,295
Oriental Bank	88,737	85,321	380,728	380,101
Marine Bank	114,740	113,080	520,292	456,748
Atlantic Bank	95,775	92,614	295,939	308,723
Imp. & Traders' Bk	199,416	200,388	1,539,006	1,529,333
Park Bank	183,271	182,814	3,451,623	3,570,727
Artisans' Bank	83,564	85,902	754,163	665,339
Mech. B'g Ass'n	66,375	65,018	238,147	237,957
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	109,249	109,519	251,771	269,103
N. Y. Exch. Bank	96,853	98,769	290,427	297,133
•Bull's Head Bank	92,140	94,229	342,434	334,963
N. Y. County Bank	75,704	74,229	291,460	317,955
Grocers' Bank	39,772	40,951	253,429	276,053
East River Bank	79,764	80,853	171,512	157,198
North River Bank	51,318	51,839	297,120	301,145
Total	7,483,641	7,457,445	93,837,935	95,066,400
	Increase	$26,397	Decr'se	$1,228,465

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate. ... Monday, Jan. 31.

There was sold at public auction, to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story high basement brick house and lot, known as No. 312 Fourth-street, on the southeast corner of Greene-street, lately the residence of William B. Vannostwick, Esq. House 25x81.10 feet, and in good order throughout. It was bought by Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., for $14,900.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 31.

Flour firm. Wheat opened firm, at $1 50@ $1 55 for White, and $1 37@$1 40 for Red, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Corn very dull, and declined 2c.; Yellow, 75c. Oats—Sales 10,000 bushels, at 49c.@50c. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork, $18 50@$18 75. Lard, 12¾c. Wool advancing. Whisky firm, at 28c.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 31.

Flour dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 87. Wheat unchanged; White, $1 40@$1 70; Red, $1 30 @$1 33. Corn firm; White 73c.@75c.; Yellow, 72c. @75c. Provisions quiet. Whisky better, and selling at 27½c.@28c.

Charleston, Monday, Jan. 31.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,000 bales at unchanged prices. In the Savannah and Augusta markets to-day there has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

Mobile, Monday, Jan. 31.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 3,500 bales at 11¼c. for middling. The market is quiet.

Mobile, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 3,500 bales. The market is quiet, and prices unchanged. The weather has been rainy all the week.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 31.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24⅜; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Devonshire, from London—Mrs. Eliza Welsh, of London; Mr. Thomas Offin, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 10	Sun sets	5 18	Moon rises	6 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 55	Gov. Island	7 44	Hell Gate	9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; H. Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Geo. W. Hall, Titus, Nuevitas, H. S. Vining; E. Lincoln, Palmer, Porta de Subna, master; Yumuri, Liesegang, Matanzas, Stevens Bros.

Brig S. Peters, Lord, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; North, Davidson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Schooners J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. Nickerson, Felford, Wilmington, ——; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; C. T. Strong, Liscom, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Lima, (Br.,) Murphy, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; H. Jones, Gannar, Tampa, G. A. Ferris; D. W. Sanders, Farrell, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Maryland, Cathcart, Carolina City, D. C. Murray.

Sloop J. H. Borded, Collins, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sallow, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Mary Goodell, Gray, (late Hammond, deceased,) Callao Nov. 12, with 1,000 tons of guano to Barril & Muir ——— R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with ships Monsoon and Chancellor, both for Hampton Roads. The M. G. was off Barnegat on the 27th in 77 ds. from Callao, since which time have had fog and calm weather. She comes home in charge of the first officer, with the body of the late captain in the guano.

Ship Sebastopol, (of Bath,) Raynes, Leghorn Nov. 5—passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, with marble, &c., to Fabricotti Bros. & Co. Had heavy weather. Jan. 30, Barnegat bearing W./S. W. 25 miles, received a pilot.

Bark Corra Linn, Luther, Glasgow and Greenock Dec. 10, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Mary Coe, Avery, Providence, in ballast to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Oscilla, Ashby, Mystic, in ballast to master.

Brig Eagle, (Br.,) Shaw, Rio Hache Dec. 29, with hides, wood, &c., to Thomas James.

Brig Dandy Jim, (Br.,) Hoffman, St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 9, with oil and hides to John Bolden. Experienced very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, split sails, sprung mainmast, and is leaking about 400 strokes per hour. Jan. 29, lat. 40 06, lon. 67 48, passed a piece of the side of a large vessel.

Schr. E. C. Howard, (of Harwich,) Nickerson, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt, wood, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Son. Has experienced some heavy weather, split head-sails.

Schr. Tiger, (of Hampden,) Clark, Savanilla 4th inst., with hides, fustic, &c., to Atwater, Mulford & Co. Jan. 9, lat. 21 02, lon. 80, in a gale from N., started deck-load, and was obliged to throw part of it over.

Schr. Benjamin, Walen, Eastport 5 ds., with fish, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport 10 ds., with lath and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, (of Bangor,) Smith, Attakapas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

WIND—Sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Ship Eastern State, for Shanghae. Barks J. W. Paige for Monrovia; Mary Lucretia, for Mobile; L. D. Carver for Cardenas; M. C. Dyer, for Havana; G. W. Horton, for Naples. Brig Rush, for Gibraltar. Schrs. Medium, (Br.,) for Port au-Platte; Truro, (Br.,) for Port-au-Prince. 30th—Ship Young America, for San Francisco. Bark Regatta, for Lisbon. Brig Itaska, for Nuevitas. Ship Wizard, for San Francisco. Brig John Freeman, for New-Orleans.

Below.

Barkentine, Peter Clinton, from Bordeaux Dec. 7, to D. St. Amant. 27th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, spoke a brig bound to Providence, R. I.—did not learn her name nor where from.

Schr. Chas. Smith, (3-masted,) Collins, 20 ds. from Apalachicola, with cotton.

Miscellaneous.

BARK THALES ASHORE AND PLUNDERED BY INDIANS.

Key West, Jan. 25, 1859.—By the arrival of the U. S. Revenue Cutter J. Appleton, Captain W. B. Randolph, from Miami, we learn the following particulars of the total loss, on Hillsboro Bar, of the American bark Thales, Captain Marsh:

The bark Thales, from New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo of provisions, bound on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa, went ashore the night of the 9th, sixty miles north of Cape Florida and twelve miles above Jupiter's Inlet, on or near Hillsboro Inlet. A heavy easterly swell soon drove her high on the beach, where, with her keel out of water, and her sail some feet below the surface, and the cargo wet, Captain Marsh abandoned her and set out, with passengers and crew, in his long-boat, for Key West. Arriving at Miami, they boarded the cutter, and were brought to this city by Lieutenant Randolph. At Miami the news of the accident was communicated to the mail-boat, and was dispatched to the wreck. Captain Filer, the master, reports that he reached the vessel at an early hour of the 17th. The Indians had been the "first boarders," a large number being on board and on the beach, where was burning a camp fire, but on the approach of the mail schooner, they left the vessel and retreated to the bush. Captain Filer went on board, and found the cabin ransacked and everything of value removed, but the cargo had not been broached. He at once proceeded to remove the hatches and get out the cargo. He was soon joined by the schr. Gibson, of this place, and the two vessels loaded with the entire cargo and materials of the vessel, except some lumber, left the wreck the 19th for Key West.

The Indians remained in the vicinity, and have ere this safely removed every thing of value taken out before the wreckers arrived, and whatever they could make use of that was left behind. The famous Tiger Tail was chief of the party. They had obtained some liquors, and were making themselves merry—dancing about their fires at night, and exulting over their good fortune in falling into quiet possession of, to them, a bountiful supply of cabin stores, clothing, medicines and liquors.

The United States Marshal has sold the perishable portion of the cargo, consisting of flour, bread, cheese and ale. The Thales was an old vessel, and valued at $6,000. The cargo is supposed to be insured for $16,000. The passengers and crew have been sent back to New-Orleans. Captain Marsh remains to settle up the business. Consignee of vessel and cargo, W. H. Wall & Co.

The brig Sequin, lately ashore at Long Key, has been found unseaworthy. The brig R. Bingham has been chartered to take her cargo to Havana. The Sequin will no doubt be condemned. The Admiralty Court awarded the salvors $3,500 for their services in taking her from the reef.

The brig Enterprise, reported as being here in distress, from New-York, was found to need no repairs, and she sailed on the 13th inst. for Garden Key.

The captain and crew of the brig Wingold, here sick, from Minatitlan, have recovered, and sailed for New-York 13th inst.

The brig Enoch Benner, hence the 10th for New-York, returned the 11th, captain being sick; sailed for New-York the 13th, the captain having recovered sufficiently to proceed.

Schr Wm. D. Miner, from Savannah, has arrived at Garden Key, and landed a cargo of brick. She sailed the 20th for Apalachicola.

The brig Enterprise sailed the 20th for New-Orleans from Garden Key.

Spoken—Jan. 20—Off Sand Key—Ship Chas. Davenport, of Bath, 15 ds. from New-York for Mobile.

Jan. 21—Off Sand Key—Schrs. Water Witch, of Providence, bound to Mobile; Ephraim Ann, bound W.; Wm. A. Crocker, of Dighton, bound W.

Arrived—Jan. 19, schr. Mystic Valley, McClellan, New-York; 24th, bark Joseph Merrill, Parks, New-Orleans, put in for a crew.

Sailed—Jan. 13, brig Loring, New-York; 18th brig E. A. Loud, Trun, New-York.—*Charleston Mercury.*

It is expected that the bark Brunette, ashore at Long Branch, will be floated off this tide or next. Her cargo is nearly all discharged in lighters.

The ship Devonshire, from London, arrived Sunday night, reports having left London Dec. 18, and the Downs 25th. Weather during the passage moderate; winds from westward most of the time.

Missing Ship.—The ship Abbott Lawrence sailed from Calcutta Aug. 13 for New-York, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She is now 170 days out.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—The brig Hannah A. Campbell, from Attakapas, with a cargo of sugar, arrived here today, leaking 500 strokes per hour. Two brigs are reported ashore in the Bay, one near Thomas' Point, and one near the Three Sisters.

The following vessels are in Hampton Roads, from Callao, waiting orders: Ships E. W. Farley, Advance, Geo. Nowell, Witch of the Wave, Marcia C. Day, Chancellor, and Venus, from Bristol, for Alexandria.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 31, sundown—Wind N. W., light. One schooner off shore, bound in.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 31, sundown—Ship Corra Linn outside the Bar, bound in. A ship off the Highlands, bound out. Wind N. W., fresh. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 31, sundown—One schooner off shore in tow of the Union, bound in. Wind N. W., light.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 31, sundown—One ship and six barks in the bay, bound out. Wind N. W., light. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. ship Indian, Averill, Calcutta via Provincetown; Pocahontas, Delano, Liverpool; bark Volunteer, Hamilton, Constantinople; Br. brig Brill, Crowell, Marseilles. Below—Ship Miles Standish, Calcutta.

Highland Light, Cape Cod, 10 A. M.—Passed in ship Dashing Wave, Calcutta, for Boston; 4 P. M., barks Cagliari, for Boston; Imaum, Zanzubar, for Salem.

Passed through Vineyard Sound to-day, barks Anny, Mobile, for Boston; George Leslie, Mobile, for Boston; brigs Spitfire and Monticello, Port-au-Prince, for Boston; Eolus, Gonaives, for Boston; Wingold, Key West, for Boston.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29—Arr. schrs. Bangor, Snow, Rockland, for New-York; Isaac Cohen Harts, Spofford, do. for do.; sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol, for New-York. Sailed—Brig Daniel Duffell, Finley, Boston, for New-York; schrs. Thos. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, for New-York; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, for New-York; Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport, for New-York; James Lawrence, Rogers, Fall River, for New-York; Hudson, Waterman, do., for do.; Maria Louisa, Cummings, do., for do.; Justice, Sheldon, South Pier, for do. In port—Barks Isnardon, Douglass, Providence, for Apalachicola; Henry Warren, Chase, Providence, for Havana; schrs. Herbert Menton, Lambert, Boston, for Richmond, Va.; Mary Farnsworth, Haskell, do., for do.; Eliza, Crowell, Providence, for Wilmington, N. C.; Prices, Baker, New-York, for Salem; Lejok, Moore, Doby Island, for Boston; Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland, for Richmond, Va.; Geo. L. Green, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia; Bion, Davis, Salem, for Richmond, Va.; Pawtucket, Paul, Rockland, for New-York; Wenonah, Stacy, Bristol, for Matanzas; Ada Herbert, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier; N. & D. Scudder, Freeman, Portland, for do.; Benj. D. Prince, Freeman, Boston, for do.; Dashing Wave, Freeman, Portland, for do., Taylor Small, Willey, do., for do.; Wing Racer, Snow, Boston, for do.; Liberty, Kay, Providence, for Norfolk; Anna Gardner, Harding, Providence, for New-York; Sarah Louisa, of Wellfleet, Newcomb, Boston, for Tangier.

Spoken—Jan. 29, off Point Judith, by schr. Bangor, schr. Chestina, Smith, Rockland, for New-York—proceeded.

Spoken, &c.

Indus—bark, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, Jan. 12, off Cape Antonio.

J. Waring—brig, bd. N., Jan. 22, lat. 33 30, lon. 76 30.

Joseph Houston—brig, from Providence for Mobile, Dec. 26, lat. 38 10, lon. 74 20.

Rhine—ship, from Callao for Cork, for orders, off Faukland Islands, Dec. 12.

Talatta—ship, of Bath, stg. N. N. E., no date, off Matanilla Reef.

Trojan—bark, stg. N. N. E., exchanged signals with, Jan. 28, lat. 39 23, lon. 73 38.

Witch of the Wave—ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Jan. 26, off Cape Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Jan. 4, brig Thos. Swann, of Baltimore, for Carthagena, to l'ad for New-York, unc.

At Rio Hache, Dec. 29, bark Mountaineer, for Cork, for orders, ldg.

At Curacoa, Jan. 16, Helen Long, for New-York in 4 ds.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
Brilliant and unprecedented success of the new comedy,
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
received last night by a densely crowded house with shouts of enthusiasm. Miss JULIA DALY as the Yankee Gal, received with peals of laughter. Secure your seats and go to-night.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of KETCHAM & WILLIAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.
H. P. KETCHAM,
H. D. WILLIAMS.

TREDWELL KETCHAM & HENRY P. KETCHAM will be associated from this date for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission Business, at No. 1 Hanover-st., under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.